The Centre Reporter.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE CHINA TROUBLE IS CAUSING MUCH WORRY.

The Administration Endeavoring to Allay Suspicion.—Uncertain Results for Three States.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The administration is worrying over the news from China. The revolution of the "Boxers" threatens to expose Mr. McKinley's Imperialistic program concerning China in advance of the Presidential election, which is just what he was anxious to avoid. In their anxiety to allay public suspicion at home, members of the administration have been doing some work juggling that would be amusing if the matters involved were not too serious to laugh about. For instance, official statements to the press from the State Department have emphasized the alleged instructions to our Minister at Pekin, and to Rear Admiral Kempff, our Naval Commander in Chinese waters, to act in concert with European powers for the protection of foreigners and their property but not to join a combination of the powers for any purpose. Our representatives over there must be clever indeed if they can act in concert with the European powers without combining with them.

A marked feature of the political situation is the genuine scare of the Republican leaders over three states which they have heretofore been claiming as certain to cast their electoral votes for McKinley. These states are New York, Indiana and Illinois. In New York, with Croker to look after greater New York, and Hill to look after the other portions of the state, pulling loyally together, the Republicans realize that the state will be doubtful. In Indiana, the state ticket nominated by the Democrats, headed by Hon. John W. Kern, is so strong that Indiana Republicans have notified the leaders of the party that the state is in danger. In Illinois, the tide has peen running anti-Republican for some time, and appeals for help are being received in Washington. This scare is so bad that prominent Republicans are saying that it is useless to consider candidates from other states for the second place on the McKinley ticket; that he must be taken from one of those three states, and must be a man who will add strength to the ticket. Mr. McKinley has gone out of his way to make friends with Senator Mason, of Ill., who was anti-administration during the recent session of Congress, and has succeeded in getting Mason to promise to take the stump for him. As Mason is'nt the sort of man who can be won over by jollying, it is likely that he has received some definite and iron-clad promises of future patronage.

The Industrial Commission, so-called, has provided itself with a pleasant summer junket, all of the expenses of which will be paid by the "dear people." It has decided that the industrial conditions, principally flirtations and such, along the Northern Atlantic coast, must be investigated during the summer, and has arranged for meetings of the Commission during the next three months, in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and the New England states. One of the first duties of a Democratic administration and Congress will be to abolish the Republican Government Commission humbug, which has become so rampant, and so expensive, under the McKinley administration.

Chairman Payne, of the House Ways and Means Committee, has given away the claim of the Republicans that the reason they did not reduce war taxes at the recent session of Congress, was their desire to have that Committee grant hearings and study the question during the recess, so that the right sort of bill providing for the reduction might be reported to the House, by the official announcement that the Committee would not be called together until just before Congress meets. In other words, the question of the reduction of the war taxes is to be left open until after election, in order that all the big interests may be taxed for the Republican campaign fund.

Secretary Long has advertised for bids for furnishing armor plate for battleships, under the cowardly law forced through Congress the last thing before adjournment, making Mr. Long do what the Republicans of Congress were ashamed to do—agree to the prices of armor set by the armor trust, which will necessarily be the only bidder to respond to the advertisement. True, the law gives Mr. Long authority to reject the bids if he considers the price too high, and to use the $4,000,000 carried by the act, for the establishment of a government plant to make armor plate, but if he acted upon that authority, the Republican leaders who engineered the cowardly make-shift would throw a few fits; they are figuring on a heavy campaign contribution from the armor trust.

Mr. McKinley and Gen. E. S. Otis have been exchanging taffy. Mr. McKinley has been telling Otis that he was the only real thing in the Military way produced by the Philippine war—many believe that Otis produced that war—and that he would have been glad to have made him, instead of Miles, a Lieutenant General, but Congress fixed it so that promotion had to go to Miles; while Otis, overjoyed at his promotion to be a Major General has been telling Mr. McKinley that he is the greatest of all presidents. Outside of the White House there has been no attempt to lionize Otis because of the prevalence of the opinion that he has already received more than was coming to him for anything he achieved during his blundering career in the Philippines.

The Democratic Resolutions.

The resolutions passed by the Democratic County Convention on Tuesday, 5, re-affirm the platform of 1896.

Bimetallism, gold and silver the money of the constitution, as tending to make the country prosperous, is endorsed, and a revision of the tariff demanded for revenue only as is necessary for an economical administration of the government.

We declare in favor of the prompt enforcement of all anti-trust laws, state or national, and enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to drive out of existence all illegal combinations, criminal trusts and monopolies.

Militarism, and making satrapies of our newly acquired territories, as is being attempted by the present Republican administration, is soundly denounced.

The platform of the state Democracy is affirmed, and all good citizens irrespective of party affiliation to support our honored fellow citizen, Hon. P. Gray Meek, the nominee for auditor general.

A strong demand is made for honest elections, honest counts, and true returns and the Republicans held responsible our odious election laws.

The attempt to again foist upon an unwilling people M. S. Quay, by unconstitutional certificate, as a senator from this state, is sternly rebuked.

Bryan for President, and Hon. J. K. P. Hall for Congress, are strongly endorsed.

The county nominees are commended as worthy the united and hearty support of all conservative citizens.

THE BOER WAR.

The British received a heavy blow, a battalion of infantry was swept away for them at Roodeval.

The Boers have control of the railroad and telegraph for 50 miles and they have torn it up for 20 miles.

The big army of Roberts has been split and he is checked thereby in his movements.

Roberts' force is isolated, and his line of communications has been cut off by Free Staters.

Over a thousand militia guarding the railway were captured by the Boer raiders.

Disappointment is felt in London.

To Erect a Brick Building.

It is the purpose of B. D. Brisbin and D. A. Boozer to erect a large brick structure on a plot of ground out at the station with the material from the Presbyterian church now being torn down at Centre Hill. The building to be erected will be about the same size as the church, and will be utilized as their canning and evaporating plant. Later other industries may be established in the building.

Wedding at Rebersburg.

Miss Lottie Elizabeth, the accomplished daughter of Calvin O. Mallory, of Rebersburg, was united in marriage to William M. Torbert, of Delta, Pa., at the home of the bride. The wedding was witnessed by a number of invited guests. The groom is an employe of the Howard Creamery Company, at Coburn.

Liberally Subscribed.

Bellefonters are endeavoring to raise a fund to keep the scale works from being removed. Col. Fred Reynolds by telegram to Jack Dale, obligated himself for a donation of $500. The Colonel is not a man of much talk, but of action. Many only talk.

Lewisburg Sawmill Burned.

The Kulp lumbermill and a large barn a half mile west of Lewisburg, took fire on Saturday noon and burned to the ground. A horse and some other animals perished in the flames. The fire was caused by a hot journal.

A Promising Success.

Attorney Jack Dale, one of the promotors of the new county fair, informs us that the society's exhibition next fall, as to exhibits and races, will exceed any fair previously held in this county.

Times When We Pay War Taxes.

Secretary Gage says the war taxes are piling up a surplus that will reach $70,000,000 at the close of the fiscal year, and in all probability will be greatly in excess of that amount. And still the Government fines the citizen—

When he sends a telegram.
When he draws a check.
When he becomes a member of a corporation.
When he transfers his stock.
When he insures his life or his house.
When he assigns his insurance.
When he makes a note to raise money for the payment of his other taxes.
When he buys a money order.
When he executes a lease.
When he sends a paid telephone message.
When an indemnity bond is given.
When a bill of exchange is given.
When the citizen executes an instrument necessary in the sale of merchandise on 'Change.
When he ships goods by freight or express.
When he clears a vessel and files a manifest.
When he buys a ticket to go abroad.
When he executes a power of attorney.
When he buys proprietary medicines.
When he chews gum.
When he uses any perfumes or his wife indulges in cosmetics.
When a note is protested.
When a warehouse receipt is given.
When merchandise is entered at a Custom House.

BOXER WAR IN CHINA.

The insurrection of the Boxers in China, and their war upon Christian missions is serious and the great powers are likely to interfere for the protection of the lives and property of their citizens.

The deposed Emperor appeals to all the powers that peace can only ensue by reinstating him and deposing empress dowager.

It is proposed by His Majesty and his advisers that the foreign powers should declare a joint protectorate and undertake the task of governing the country through His Majesty.

If it should so be that the foreign powers seriously contemplate the dismemberment of the Chinese Empire, they have before them the huge task of facing dense millions, who, although lacking training, and who make but contemptible soldiers, possess boundless powers of passive resistance and would be able to wear out the patience of any European rules seeking to govern them without regard to their prejudices.

Legal Status of the Dog.

In the Bucks county court, last week there was developed points on the status of dogs before the law. Emanuel G. Rosenberger was prosecuted by Mrs. Mary Douglass for killing her shepherd dog, which she claimed was a protector of her home. The defense admitted the charge, but alleged that the animal had trespassed upon his premises and proved annoying. In charging the jury the court said there had been much contention over the status of a dog in law, and that this faithful animal had had a hard time to gain his place in relation to man. It has certainly been established that a dog is a domestic animal. The act of May 15, 1899—the sheep law—makes dogs personal property. The supreme court, in a recent decision, held that all dogs are personal property and the subject of larceny, whether registered or not. With a domestic animal as trespasser, however, and the owner permits the trespass, the person aggrieved may kill the animal, but he must do it in such way that is not wanton or malicious. No man has a right, under the law, to inflict cruelty upon any animal. In view of the evidence in the Bucks county case, that Mr. Rosenberger had first shot and then clubbed the animal to death (the use of the club being, as the defendant said, to end the animal's misery) Rosenberger was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and undergo imprisonment in jail for one day.

The National Prohibition Convention.

For the benefit of all persons wishing to be in Chicago during the National Prohibition Convention, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell round-trip tickets to Chicago at rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets to be sold and good going June 25 and 26, and returning, after proper validation by the Joint Agent of the terminal lines at Chicago, leaving Chicago to June 29, inclusive. A fee of twenty-five cents for each ticket will be collected by the Joint Agent when tickets are validated for return passage. june14-2t.

Farmers, Note This.

Attention of farmers and all others who make cider or other vinegars is called to the fact that before offering the same for sale they are compelled by law to mark on each head of cask, barrel or keg, or if sold in other packages, each package containing such vinegar, the name and residence of the manufacturer, together with the brand, cider vinegar."

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

The Bell Telephone Line has Two More Poles Cut Down near the Town.—An Elopement and Wedding.

The Bell telephone company are having troubles of their own in rebuilding their pole line from Centre Hall to Lewistown. Last week a lot of poles were cut down which were erected inside the fence on the farm of Mrs. Smith between the Old Fort and Centre Hill. These were set up again in the same holes and have not been disturbed. On the upper end of town the company set two poles inside the fence on the fields of Xavier Ghfrerer. He protested against the encroachment on his property, and on Monday while the linemen were fastening the wire on the new poles, one pole was cut down. A lineman was working on the top of the other pole and was ordered down, but went ahead with his work. The quick strokes of the axe soon had the pole wabbling and the lineman asked for an armistice to get down, which war allowed him, and then the timber came down. There were threats of prosecution, but the matter has since been amicably settled.

Married at Lewistown.

On Monday W. Leslie Jacobs, one of Centre Hall's young men, and son of the late Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Jacobs, was married at the Lutheran parsonage at Lewistown by Rev. M. S. Cressman, to Miss Anna Lizzie Durst, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Durst, of Spring Mills. The marriage was a surprise to all but a few of the intimate friends of the contracting couple who were let into the secret of the contemplated nuptials. The bride's parents were not aware of the intended event, and on Monday morning the daughter left Spring Mills with the evident intent of going to Morganza, Pa. on a visit. She left the train at Centre Hall, and soon after was on her way across the mountains to Lewistown in company with her husband elect. Without any delay a license was secured at Lewistown and the ceremony performed. Leslie and his bride arrived in Centre Hall last evening and will settle down as soon as possible to housekeeping.

Upset the Buggy.

This morning as Perry Breon was tieing his horse to a post in front of the bank building, a man driving in a two horse wagon struck the hind wheel of Perry's buggy, upsetting it and throwing out the occupants, Mrs. H. G. Strohmeier and daughter, and Perry's daughter. The buggy landed on its side with the occupants under it. The horse became frightened and began to kick and plunge. The ladies were pinned under the buggy, and how they escaped being struck by the horse's feet seems a miracle. The horse was finally controlled and the buggy righted. The ladies escaped without an injury beyond the shock and being thrown in the mud.

How to Serve Fruit.

Serve all fruits as fresh and cold as possible, and with granulated, rather than powdered sugar. Serve large strawberries with the hulls on, so that they may be dipped in sugar and eaten from the fingers. Serve currants and raspberries together with a little sugar, or, when it is necessary to use the currants alone, mash them slightly with plenty of sugar. Always wipe peaches carefully to remove the fuzz when placed on the table whole. Serve cut fruit and berries in glass dishes and please both eye and palate.

Festivals.

Colyer's Mills Cornet band will hold a festival next Friday and Saturday evenings, on the Colyer school house lawn. The band was recently organized. Ice cream, cake, etc., will be served. Proceeds for the benefit of the band.

On Saturday next the ladies of Progress Grange will hold a festival in Grange arcadia. Ice cream, cake, strawberries, and other delicacies will be served. The proceeds are for the benefit of the hall fund. All are invited to attend.

Destroyed by Fire.

Thursday morning of last week after midnight the steam saw mill, grist mill and planing mill of Frank Kessinger at Eagleville, this county, was destroyed by fire. Four men who who were in the mill had a narrow escape from being burned and had barely time to escape with a few of their clothes. The origin of the fire is not known. No insurance.

Natural Advantages.

A trolley from Coburn to Millheim and Rebersburg would pay besides being a needed improvement and convenience. Grade scarcely anything and water power to generate electricity all that could be desired. There is capital enough along the route to build it, too.

Readable Clippings.

The official estimate of the mineral wealth of Siberia would indicate that this country is, minerally speaking, one of the richest in the world.

In China it is the rule of good society that widows do not remarry. They are not forbidden to do so, but they are thought more highly of if they don't. In order to encourage them the Government, when they have passed the age of 50, and have not remarried, confers on them a tablet containing a eulogy of their virtues.

In almost every town you find a few persons who busy themselves in envy to injure others that are a benefit and a credit to their community. It is only the depraved of heart whose envy is excited and they seek to bring their betters down to their own level. The man of envy is never a good man if you examine him closely.—Dr. Brown.

Lots of folks who would like to do right think that servin' the Lord means shoutin' themselves hoarse praisin' His name. Now, I'll tell you how I look at that. I'm workin' here for Jim. Now, if I'd sit round the house here, tellin' what a good fe'low Jim is, an' singin' songs to him, I'd be doin' just what lots of Christians do; but it wouldn't suit Jim, and I'd get fired mighty quick. But when I hustle among the hills an' see that Jim's herds are all right, and not sufferin' for water an' feed, or bein' off the range branded by cattle thieves, then I'm servin' Jim as he wants to be served.—A Converted Cowboy in the Episcopal Recorder.

The Boxers.

The "Boxers" in China, the great secret political organization that is on the warpath to destroy foreign influence and progress in the empire, if it continues in its lawless and barbarous methods, in all probability will bring about the very result it aims to counteract. The murder of Chinese Christians and the danger to the missionaries and teachers will induce all the foreign governments to send war ships and troops to defend them. The empress dowager is believed to be in sympathy with the "Boxers," although the latter have defeated the government troops and destroyed railway property, and are reported to be marching on Pekin. Anarchy is said to prevail in many provinces, and with such effective foreign interference as appears probable the reconstruction and division of the Chinese empire is one of the certainties of the not distant future.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Thos. B. Weaver, Moshannon, Lydia Duck, Rebersburg.

David B. Lucas, Moshannon, and Esther G. Leathers, Mt. Eagle.

Irvin W. Stover, Fiedler, and Lizzie M. Barner, Woodward.

Edward M. Watson and Della Conway, Clarence.

Andrew L. White and Clara Spierly, Bellefonte.

Edward B. Myers and Virginia M. Myers, Boalsburg.

J. S. Mason and Clara Parks, Curwensville.

Homer J. Wagner and Mildred H. Dubbs, Philipsbulg.

W. G. Bullock and Annie St. Clair.

A Serious Accident.

Samuel Sheffer, superintendent of the A. G. Morris stone quarries, near Bellefonte, met with a serious accident June 5th. The men were just preparing for a blast when suddenly a large stone above them became loose and rolled down striking Mr. Sheffer and knocking him down a twenty foot embankment. He was removed to his home in an almost lifeless condition. An examination showed that the unfortunate man had two ribs broken on the left side, left shoulder out of place, left arm broken at the elbow and right leg broken.

Reformed Reunion.

The committee appointed by Rev. G. W. Kershner to confer upon a time and place for holding a reunion of the members of the five congregations composing the Centre Hall charge, has decided that the affair should be held in the Fort woods near Centre Hall on August 15th.

Last fall I sprained my left hip while handling some heavy boxes. The doctor I called on said at first it was a slight sprain and would soon be well, but it grew worse and the doctor then said I had rheumatism. It continued to grow worse and I could hardly get around to work. I went to a drug store and the druggist recommended me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I tried it and one-half of a 50-cent bottle cured me entirely. I now recommend it to all my friends.—F. A. Babcock, Erie, Pa. It is for sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

Giving Themselves Airs.

["The latest from Washington is a scheme for the diffusion of air of an arctic temperature in the streets."—Daily paper.

Washington, a sultry spot,
Heats the fervid patriot,
Blest invention's subtle craft
Offers him a cooling craft

Let the Polar breezes blow
Round the doctrine of Monroe,
Till 'tis cold enough to freeze
On to anything it sees.

Should the Anglo-Saxon race
Ever warm to an embrace,
Douche it with a sudden chill,
Spoil an Arbitration Bill.

Foolish gratitude must not
Pass from tepid into hot;
Private bothers being o'er,
Patronize a brother's Boer.

So may kin be made to feel
Blood, like water, can congeal,
Frozen by a climate where
Ice-olation 's in the air.

—From Punch.

Garden truck is booming.

Set 'em out: your souerkrout plants.

Laborers are wanted to work on the new Bellefonte fair grounds.

Snake stories are not budding much, mountain fires put in a veto.

Wheat crept up 5 cents a bushel last week, and on Saturday dropped 1½ cts.

Potatoes at present look promising; some have early potatoes for the table.

Strawberries plenty, and selling 3 boxes for 25c at Sunbury and Lewisb'g.

Buffalo valley wheat fields are making a better showing than those of Penns valley.

Captain Hugh Taylor and attorney Harrison Walker, won laurels as Decoration Day orators.

A thunder shower in Haines township did some damaging washouts in the fields, a short time ago.

Andy Wolfkill, 46 years in the service of the Penn'a railroad as a conductor, died a few days ago, aged 66 years, and was buried at Lewistown.

Centennial Chairman of Music, P. H. Meyer, informs us that all sections of the county will be represented in the vocal and instrumental parts, July 25 and 26.

The purpose of gills in fishes is to separate the air used by them for breathing. The water is taken through the mouth and expelled through the gills.

Bellefonte and vicinity had a heavy thunder shower Monday evening, yet in this vicinity the dust was not laid. The upper section of the valley also was favored.

The Commercial telephone company has issued an order, we are told, that all persons not having a 'phone yet using the line, shall pay 10 cents for each talk over the same.

John Reighard of Mifflinburg has returned from a five week's trip to Illinois, Ohio and Indiana, and informs us that the wheat crop in those states is almost an entire failure.

Jas. C. Noll, esq., of Pleasant Gap, and a former member of the Bellefonte bar, was married in Perkins, Oklahoma, May 28, having been located in that city for several years.

Thanks to merchant G. R. Miess for a box of fine, luscious strawberries, than which none could be more tempting. Mr. Miess has over four acres of these princely berries.

Cumberland county peach growers find their trees so full that they thin out the fruit to save the trees against overweight. Peaches in our own county promise a good yield.

Mr. Stover, the railroad agent at Paddy mountain, caught a trout in Penns creek which measured 20 inches and weighed 3 pounds. Stover beats the record. Are there any more of that size there?

Humphreys' Specifics in Europe.—If you are going abroad write to us for addresses of our houses in Europe. Also for Dr. Humphreys' Manual; Humphreys' Medicine Co., cor. William & John sts., N. Y.

Madisonburg's oldest patriarch, Mr. George Shaffer, now 91 years of age, may hold out several years yet. His first wife and children, two sons and a daughter, have gone to the other shore the verge of which he is treading.

The Brouse dwelling burned near Pinegrove was not insured in the Centre Hall company. The Rockey barn fire, mentioned in our last, was insured in a cash company, his Centre Hall policy having expired some months ago.

At Lewisburg during Monday evening's storm a crowded trolley car was struck by lightning, while at the end of the bridge opposite town. The wife of Rev. A. B. Collins, of the Presbyterian church, and Mrs. William C. Gretzinger, both of Lewisburg, were struck and badly injured, and a portion of their clothes burned. A sack of candy was burned out of little girl's hand.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Cutting the Curd—Increasing Growth of Fruit Trees—A Setting of Eggs—What to Feed the Calf—Seed Bed for Late Vegetables—Etc., Etc.

Cutting the Curd.

Extreme caution is required in cutting cheese curd so as to avoid breaking or bruising it. The knife must be sharp and there must be no dragging or ragged surfaces. Use the horizontal steel knife lengthwise, going from end to end of vat and then use the vertical knife. After this has been done, run the vertical knife through the curd across the vat from file to side. The curd should then be in half-inch cubes.

Increasing Growth of Fruit Trees.

Barnyard manure increases the wood growth of nearly all fruit trees, while potash tends to increase the fruit growth and flavor as well. Without a new growth of wood every year the prospect of getting a crop of fruit would be greatly reduced. All this shows that in order to get the best fruit we should look out for the interests of the tree by applying the proper amount of barnyard manure and to look out for the quality of the fruit as well by supplying the correct amount of potash to the soil.

A Setting of Eggs.

Most people, when ordering a setting of eggs, ask and expect the seller to send fifteen, and when they arrive the entire lot is placed under one hen, regardless of her size.

Now, this is a great mistake, and the seller would have less complaint if he would refuse to send more than thirteen, and twelve would be better.

A hen that will cover more than this number is too large to set, and will break some of the eggs during the first few days, while the smaller hens cannot cover all of that number, and some of the eggs are left unprotected and get chilled.

Hens that will weigh from four to five pounds make the best setters, and one of that size will cover not more than eleven eggs; and I venture to say that they will hatch out more strong, healthy chicks than will a hen that is given from thirteen to fifteen eggs.

What to Feed the Calf.

If the calf is destined for beef, feed it liberally and have it ready to sell another winter as baby beef. Give grain and good sound grain twice a day, only being careful not to increase the daily ration too rapidly, and not to overfeed at any time. It will pay to feed some grain next summer at least once a day, and it is best at night, even while on grass, and while it may not eat much while pastures are good, as soon as they fail increase the grain, and we think corn meal is the best and cheapest fattening food.

But for the calf that is to be a dairy cow avoid corn meal. Use bran or oats or a mixture of them. Never let it get either fat or lean, but try to keep up what we could call in a horse or an ox a good working condition. If a heifer is allowed to get fat before calving she will always have a tendency to turn her feed into fat instead of into milk, and into tallow instead of butter fat. The treatment during the first two years has much to do in determining what the animal will be hereafter.

Shall it be the lean, pot-bellied, rough-haired sort that will be worth less money at a year old than it was at a month old, or shall it be a strong vigorous, healthy and thrifty animal, whether steer or heifer, that you can see grow every day after it is turned to pasture, and that at two years old will be better grown and better matured than the other sort would be at three years old?—Farm, Field and Fireside.

Seed Bed for Late Vegetables.

Contrary to general custom the seed bed for late plants should be made as soon as the soil can be worked to good advantage. Let the soil be worked until it is as fine as the harrow or rake can make it. Then roll until the surface is perfectly smooth, after which cover to the depth of three inches with coarse stable manure. This should be left on until it is time to sow the seed, when it should be carefully raked off, avoiding breaking the surface of the soil. Make shallow trenches for the seed. Sow thinly and cover the seed with fine sand to the depth of one-fourth of an inch.

This is the custom of the best seed growers on Long Island, and is one of the greatest importance, as the mulch will not only keep the soil moist, but the moist, warm air from below will completely pulverize the small lumps, leaving the soil in best possible condition for plant growth. No matter how dry the season may be, the soil will retain sufficient moisture to carry on the young plants until they are sufficiently large for transplanting.

The importance of preparing the seed bed in this manner cannot be overestimated. It is utterly impossible to secure a good crop of either cabbage or cauliflower without good plants and this method, barring accident from insect enemies, will always secure strong, healthy plants. This was proved conclusively last year when those who prepared their seed beds in the usual way lost heavily, both in the quantity and quality of their plants, while those who prepared their seed beds as recommended were invariably successful. —C. L. Allen in American Agriculturalist.

Essentials in Dairying.

The man who imagines that the dairy can be successfully managed in the same slipshod, haphazard manner that most of us follow in our farming will be badly disappointed. It is a business that provides a broad field for the diligent application of intelligence in its management. Of course, the skimming station relieves the operator of much of the intricate features of the regular dairy. But even with the station as we now have it, there is much for most of us to learn. We are told by those who ought to know that not only good breeding is necessary in order to produce the good dairy cow, but also that the feeding from the time the calf is dropped until it is developed into a cow, is of great importance. They tell us that one line of feeding tends to make beef animal of the calf, and another line of feeding tends to produce the dairy cow.

The man who engages in dairying soon learns that a lack of sufficient supply of good pure water for his cows; the lack of a proper quantity, quality and kinds of feed; the lack of shelter from the cold and storms, or the lack of gentle handling and regularity of milking—any of these things and many more will tend to lessen the flow of milk and thus cut down his profits. And when he obtains this knowledge he will begin to realize that all these essential features in the care of the dairy cow are also essential in the management of all other kinds of stock. And as the dairy business spreads over our county and our people become educated as to the conditions it requires, the practice of allowing the cattle to seek shelter behind a barb wire fence during a blizzard, and the hogs to sleep in an open unprotected yard without bed or shelter will have passed away, and the more business like and profitable method of careful housing of all stock in cold, stormy weather will have taken its place. And again I say, bid the dairy business a glad welcome on account of the valuable lesson it will teach in other lines of work upon the farm.—From address by J. D. Ream, at the opening of the creamery in Broken Bow, Custer County, Neb.

Animal Food for Poultry.

It is desirable to feed poultry animal matter in some form. This has long been taught by practical feeders, but the exact effect of such feeding has never been shown so clearly as in experiments recently concluded by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. In these tests 1,000 chicks and 170 ducklings have been grown to marketable size, and 90 hens and 40 cockerels have been fed for long periods, so that the evidence presented in Bulletin No. 171 has the weight of time and numbers. It all points in one direction—toward superiority of rations containing animal food over those made up of grains alone. In no case has the reverse of this proved true, and in nearly all the trials the difference has been most noticeable. When the lack of mineral matter in an all grain ration, as compared with one containing animal meal, is supplied by bone ash, the difference disappears or favors the grain ration, so far as chicks and laying hens are concerned. That is, it is the small amount of ash in the grain ration which makes this ration inferior to one containing animal meal, rather than a difference in quality of the proteine.

Practically this is of little importance, for, except under rare conditions like those surrounding these experiments, it would be easier, cheaper and better to use animal meal, meat scraps or cut bone to supplement a ration for fowls in confinement than to burn the bones or to buy bone ash. Something to supplement the ash poor grains they must have, and it is simpler to give it in a natural form combined with valuable proteine and fats than to burn out the organic matter and give the ash only.

With ducks, however, even the addition of the bone ash did not make the grains a perfect food. Ducks are naturally great lovers of small fish and frogs and snails, and such forms of animal life found in their water excursions. Unless they have something to take the place of thi animal matter, they cannot do their best.

In farm poultry feeding, where the birds have the range of orchard and pasture, of course they get animal food in the insects and worms and snails which they scratch for so vigorously; so grains may make up practically all the ration fed. The birds themselves will attend to the supply of animal food.

Short and Useful Pointers.

No farmer can afford to keep poor stock.

Bordeaux mixture will kill the flea beetle on potatoes.

The common honey bee for plum pollination has no equal.

Continuous war on the weeds is the thing our farmers want.

A dwarf pear tree is an ornament as well as a source of profit.

All food fed after the animal has matured decreases the net returns.

A little judgment needs to be used in fertilizing pear trees as they are easily overfed.

A handsome grape arbor is not out of place on any farm. Neither is it extravagant.

Grain alone makes a very poor poultry ration. The hens must have some animal food and grit.

The club-root which attacks cabbages and allied plants can be easily suppressed if taken in time.

Foot-rot is a sheep disease that is just as contagious as scab, though some sheep raisers do not consider it so.

Alfafa should be sown alone and never with a nurse crop, as it would cause almost as much damage as weeds.

Cherries require very little pruning, though during the first few years the trees should receive some attention along this line.

Every farmer is entitled to a goodly supply of nitrogen that will not cost a cent. In other words clover is will ing to improve any farm free of charge

Nitrogen is the most expensive element of plant food. Your land can have an annual present of tons of it by taking into partnership a good crop of clover.

Pure bred hogs give so much better gains per bushel of feed than average hogs that the value of using nothing but well-bred hogs to breed from cannot be questioned.

Wedding out should be done in the field, in the dairy, and in the hen house. Weeds don't pay; poor cows hurt the average of the better ones; and lazy hens are an expense.

At the Vermont station cows fed a uniform ration were, in alternating periods, watered at will or at intervals, and in the former case they made two per cent. more milk.

No matter what breed of coks is used nor how perfect the daily appliances, no dairy can be a success without the right kind of a dairyman at the head, of it to manage the affairs in a business-like manner.

If your poultry is allowed to go all summer in a half-starved condition and then fattened up for the Christmas or Thanksgiving market you will find, to your sorrow, that they will bring in less money than they cost.

FACTS ABOUT PERSPIRATION.

A Function Almost Peculiar to Men, Monkeys and Horses.

Perspiration is almost peculiar to men, monkeys and horses. Horses sweat all over the body, and so do human beings, but monkeys, it is said, sweat only on the hands, feet and face. The use of perspiration is mainly to cool the body by its evaporation, although it is generall believed that waste materials are also excreted through the sweat glands when the action of the kidneys is interfered with. In animals that perspire but little, the cooling of the body is effected by evaporation from the lungs, as we see in the case of a panting dog.

The amount of perspiration varies greatly, according to the temperature of the surrounding air, the condition of health, the degree of exercise taken, the amount of fluids imbibed, etc. The average amount of perspiration is thought to be about two pints a day, but this is of course much increased in hot weather.

In damp weather evaporation from the skin is lessened, and so one seems to perspire more profusely than in dry weather; but this is only apparent, for really, transpiration is lessened when the atmosphere is charged with moisture.

Hyperhidrosis is the medical term used to denote an abnormal increase in perspiration. This increase may be general from the entire body, or confined to some particular part, as the face, the hands or the feet. Profuse sweating is very common in cases of debility and in excessively stout ersons. It occurs also in connection with rheumatism and certtain nervous disorders. Sudden emotion may cause increased perspiration.

The opposite condition, a great diminution or absence of sweating (anhidrosis), is mush rarer, and occurs usually in connection with some disease of the skin. Sometimes the character of the secretion is changed, and cases of black, blue, gray, yellow or red sweating have been described.

The treatment of profuse perspiration depends upon the cause. Tonics, cold or cool bathing, aspecially salt bathing, temperate exercise, and rubbing of the skin are useful in cases dependent upon general debility or obesity. Spraying or sponging the body with brandy and water, vinegar and water, or a solution of tannin or of boric acid is useful.

Certain drugs which have a tendency to diminish perspiration are sometimes employed to reduce the night sweats of consumption, when these are so excessive as to weaken the already debilitated patient and to prevent much-needed sleep.—Youth's Companion.

Eating For a Husband.

When the parents of a young man in Russia decide that a certain young lady would make a suitable mate for him they say nothing about the matter to any one, but on some evening they will drop around unexpectedly to the prospective bride's home and will stay for supper. During the meal they will keep a close watch on the young lady. If she eats fast she will perform her work spedily; if she goes neatly and cleanly about her plate she will perform her work neatly and cleanly; if she does not talk much, she will work and not talk and prove a faithful and obedient wife to her husband; if she prefers rye bread to white, she will be satisfied with her lot; if she does not gaze and stare at the visitors she will be a wife that will not continually pry into her husband's business, and if she immediately proceeds to clean up the dishes after the meal, she will bring prosperity to her husband, and will be economical with his money.

A most peculiar thing about the marriage ceremony is the fact that when the couple enter the church both groom and bride make a dash for the platform on which is the puupit. It is believed that the one whose foot touches the platform first will live the longer and that the children will take after that one in size, health and beauty.—New Orleans Picayune.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia have made Jefferson Davis's Birthday, June 3, a legal holiday, and former Confederates wish the other Southern States to take similar action.

"New York brokers loan $15,000,000 to France." And stand ready to loan to Germany, Russia and the whole foreign outfit. Money talks the one universal language.

Statistics of the Masaschusetts Railway Commissioners show that the average cost of railway equipment per mile of main track in that State last year was $46,149.

The phylloxera destroyed 450,000 acres of vineyards in Spain. Vines in Spain or France are not worth cultivating unless they are grafted with the American vine which renders them proof against the insect.

The Smiths will take the lead among the oldest families. The earliest man of that name, so the antiquarians say, was an Egyptian who lived in the reign of the third Ptolemy, 227 B. C. He was a brewer by trade.

Not long ago a friend of Maurus Jokai, the Hungarian novelists, wastaking him to task for the plainness of his apartments. "I dislike all luxury," replied Jokai, "except the luxury of leisure for brain work. Most men love luxury because they have no brains."

The clergyman who complains that newspapers are compelled to be interesting even at the expense of truth fails to consider how overwhelmingly interesting almost any reporter could be if he were to break in and tell all the cold facts he knew.

Enforced cleanliness prevails among the pupils in the public schools of Copenhagen, Denmark. Three times a week they must take baths in the schools, and while they are sporting in the swimming tank their clothes are purified in steam ovens.

We are always borrowing words from foreign languages, but the Flemish name for the automobile will never be adapoted here. It is "snelpaadelzoonsdersperpetroolrijuig." The thing could run over two dozen people before anybody could shout its name as a warning.

There are about 4,900 cheese factories in the United States, in addition to several hundred creameries making chees in small quantities. The total output of cheese last year was 265,000,000 pounds. Of this amount, about 76,000,000 pounds were produced in New York State.

Lanciani has shown that a law was passed in Rome at the time of the Caesars restricting the height of the fronts of buildings to sixty feet. Augustus, Trajan and Nero regulated the heights of buildings. Augustus fixed the height at seventy feet, Trajan at sixty feet and Nero at the same height.

General Otis says the Filipinos are eager for schools and are clamoring for them everywhere. A considerable number of schools are already established in Luzon and., according to General Otis, $40,000 worth of books have been supplied to them. It appears, however, that the demand has exceeded the supply.

European purchasers are not only in our market to eke out their supply of coal, but they are also making heavy purchases of pig iron. It is said that such extensive contracts have been made that it will be impossible to complete the shipments during the current year. Heavy exports will be made from Southern mills.

A liberal congress of religion, which is an outgrowth of the world's parliament of religions and aims to perpetuate its spirit, met recently at Boston. Its purpose is declared to be to unite in fraternal conference men and women of whatever name who believe in the application of religious principles and spiritual forces to the present problems of life.

The killing of an attractive young woman in New York City by an admirer whom she discouraged is a beautiful case of what the French would call a "crime of passion." Had this murder been done in Paris, the judge and jury, and the numerous spectators in court would weep in sympathy with the accused when he was placed on trial. Fortunately, it is not the custom of the English-speaking peoples to lavish their comparison on such human specimens.

It has been said that any nation which collects an indemnity from Turkey ought to receive additional compensation for the time lost and the strain on the nervous system. The delay in paying for losses inflicted upon our people in the Armenian massacres is entirely in keeping with Turkish traditions. The approved theory in the sultan's domain seems to be that "he pays twice who pays promptly."

Scotland is fast losing its reputation for stolid piety. Last year's statistics, just issued, how that the prisons were full to overflowing, and that the officials were at their wits' ends to know where to confine the culprits. The number of prisoners shows an increase of over six hundred, chiefly due to husbands attacking their wives and indecent assaults, which, the Commissioners declare, spring from intemperance.

The athletic managers of the various American colleges represented at Paris have refused to take part in any Sunday contests. Many of the colleges are directly or indirectly allied with religious denominations, and claim it would be a strange commentary on their associations and professions for them to permit their students to take part in Sunday games.

According to a Police Judge at Kansas City, Mo., one has just as much right to hiss in a theatre at something on the stage that displeases him as to applaud something that is to his liking. This opinion was given when a theatre goer was brought before the judge for hissing at a performance which he had seen. The judge discharged the defendant with these words: "I've been to the theatre many times myself when I would have felt better if I could have shown my opinion by hissing. If a man has the right to applaud, it is certainly his privilege to hiss."

The Siberian exile system has been one of the worst institutions in the administration of Russian affairs. Half of the unfortunates who have been its victims never went through any form of trial. A large proportion of these were hurried acoss the frontier to be buried alive in the wilds of Siberia, to suffer the knout and other barbarities imposed by the merciles penal governors, without knowing what offenses they were supposed to have committed. Suspicion of plotting against the State was a sufficient cause for deportation.

A class recently graduated from one of our largest technological schools numbered one hundred and seventy-nine young men and women. Eleven of them took up special studies in this institution or others. All but thirty-three of the rest found employment within a year. They engaged in the service of electric companies, railroads, cotton- and paper-mills, mines, machine works, iron and steel foundries, and others of our most important industrial enterprises. Many of the establishments that welcomed the young graduates are in a peculiar sense "close corporations." A man who had nothing but money might not be able even to enter their employ; and if he did, his wealth would confer no privileges, since they do not need money. They do appreciate special knowledge and technical skill, and the man who posesses these qualifications may find that they open the way to places of authority and honor.

Men make great striving to live as they desire; but it is doubtful whether, after all, it be not more satisfactory to die as one wishes than to live so. The surgeon of the Perry arctic expedition, escaping from all the dangers that hedge in the north pole, has returned only to be run over by a trolley car while riding his bicycle. Men can bear the ills of life with a certain equanimity if they can only be assured of quitting this world in a properly dignified or heroic manner. What expedition involving almost certain death lacks for volunteers, if it only be properly spectacular? How many bridge jumpers would there be without newspapers and notoriety. But common men may not brirng about their own deaths so surely; or fate has small sense of fitness, or is it a perverse sence of humor in fate which she gratifies in the ends she metes out to us? Or can it be that, after all, apd against appearances, we deserve the ends we come to?

The National Educational Association has offered a series of prizes for essays on four topics, in all of which educators and the friends of education must necessarily feel a lively interest. The topics are the seating, the lighting, the heating and the ventilating of school buildings. The best essay on each of these topics is to receive a prize of two hundred dollars, and the second best a prize of one hundred dollars. The asociation reserves the right to print and distribute the successful essays. It is to be hoped that this enterprise will bear good fruit, a harvest of valuable suggestions. Not infrequently a boy or girl breaks down, and the blame is laid upon studies, when it may very well be that he or she does not study too hard, but is the victim of a seat which is a weariness to the flesh, or of windows which so admit the light as to strain the eyes, or of a system of heating which bakes and exhausts, or a system of ventilation which makes it necessary that those who are partial to fresh air shall sit in a draught and so run the risk of taking cold. School-houses in the city have been decidedly improved in recent years, but many in the country are still in the worst sense primitive, they are a menace to the health of those who occupy them.

Instructed the Queen.

A hitherto unrecorded anecdote of the queen is the following: One autumn afternoon, many years ago, her majesty was going out to sit on a hillside and watch some of her relatives fishing in the river below her, when she found that she had no thimble in her pocket, so could not work, as she had intended, at the sewing she was carrying. Turning out of her way to Mrs. Symond's shop, she bought the smallest thimble there, which was, however, many sizes too big for her. There was an old Scotch dame at the counter, impatiently waiting to make her own purchases. Not recognizing the queen, she broke into the conversation with a "Hoots, but it's a rare fuss an' faddle you're makin'. Blow intae it weel an' it'll stick."

That phrase, the latter part of the sentence, amused her majesty immensely and became quite a proverb in the royal family.—Scottish American.

FOOD FOR FINGERS.

Fashion Prohibits the Use of Forks For Certain Articles.

There have always been certain articles of food for which the use of forks, etc., seemed superfluous, and for which fashion permitted the use of fingers, even in the most particular dining, says the Boston Herald. Occasionally new dishes are added to the list to which the old-time expression applies —"fingers were made before forks"—and it is generally understood that, in spite of the ever-multiplying variety of forks, tongs and spoons for use with every conceivable object on the table, there are certain edibles which it is far better to eat with the fingers.

While a few independent people dare set aside the fashionable proprieties, many others will do as they know they are expected. As a rule, sugar tongs are passed with block sugar, but, as a diner out once said, "I prefer to use my fingers, for if you are not just so careful it drops with a splurge, which is very humiliating."

Olives should be eaten with the fingers; any attempt to use a fork is foolish. When passed they should de dipped out with the spadelike spoon accompanying, then dropped on the bread and butter plate and carried to the mouth with the thumb and forefinger.

Bread, toast and all kinds of small cakes should be taken in the fingers, as well as cheese, though some very particular people use a fork with the latter.

At the most fashionable luncheons high-bred dames may be seen taking the leg or small pieces of a bird in their fingers, though this is one of the disputed points. It will be noticed usually that those who have always been accustomed to good society are not so afraid to use their fingers as those who fear to do something improper.

When General Kitchener Surrendered.

While General Kitchener was engaged in suppressing the Preiska rebellion in Cape Colony he ordered the destruction of a certain farmhouse. Not seeing any signs of his orders being carried out he rode over with his staff and found an interesting situation. In the doorway of the doomed farm stood a pretty young Dutch girl, her hands clasping the doorposts and hey eyes flashing fire from beneath her dainty sunbonnet.

The Irish sergeant in charge of the party of destruction was vainly endeavoring to persuade her to let them pass in, but to all his blandishments of "Arrah Darlint: Wisha now, acushla," etc., the maiden turned a deaf ear, and a deadlock prevailed. General Kitchener's sharp "What's this?" put a climax to the scene. The girl evidently guessed that this was the dreaded chief of the staff, and her lips trembled in spite of herself.

General Kitchener gazed sourly at her, standing bravely, though tearfully, there, and turned to his military secretary. "Put down," he growled, "that the commander's orders with reference to the destruction of Rightman's farm could not be carried out owing to unexpected opposition. Forward, gentlemen."

Fresh Water Three Miles From Land.

Every little schoolboy and girl in America has learned from the geography that the fresh water current of the Amazon extends into the ocean twenty miles from the mouth of that noble river, so that ships are able to get drinking water from the ocean when out of sight of land. But even among the grown folk it is not generally known that Americans have a river in which they can take similar pride. On still, calm days the crew of the lightship anchored three miles southwest of the mouth of the Columbia River, Oregon, are able at strong ebb tide to send a bucket over the side and bring up water so palatably fresh as to be used for drinking. This fresh water spreads out over the surface of the ocean in the shape of a fan, the apex being the mouth of the Columbia. It is only about two feet in depth, and if the bucket is allowed to sink below that the water with which it is filled is strong with ocean brine.

Mascots of the Massachusetts.

The battleship Massachusetts has three mascots. The first is William Terror, a goat, who enjoys the distinction of having participated in the battle of San Juan Hill. Around his neck is a wide leather collar studded with brass buttons, and a plate on which is set forth the fact that the sailors of the Massachusetts presented the collar to the goat in recognition of his bravery on the field of battle. Although he came through the fight unscathed, William fell and broke his leg at sea. The bones were skilfully set by the ship's surgeon, and he has fullly recovered. Another mascot on board is a gamecock, brought from Cuba. Although at perfect liberty to go ashore, he never strays out of sight of the big guns. A puppy possessing several accomplishments completes the trio.

Swan Kills a Deer.

In the park of Lord Grantley, at Wonersh, near Guildford, England, a fawn, drinking, suddenly was pounced upon by one of the swans, which pulled the animal into the water and held it under until drowned. This was observed by the other deer in the park. Shortly after this swan, which had hitherto never been molested by the deer, was singled out when on land and furiously attacked by a herd, which surrounded and killed it.

There are nearly two thousand stitches in a pair of hand-sewed boots

A Lesson.

"Henrietta!" said Mr. Meekton, as he paused on the front step, "could you remember what it was you said yesterday when you so properly reproved me for leaving the door open?" "I think I can. But I hope I shall not have occasion to use it again." "Could you give me the exact tones and the gestures?" "Yes." "Well, I wish you would. I have an office boy who leaves the door open continually, and if you could teach me to make that speech it would certainly be a great help to me in my business."

From Louisville, Ky.

"I take off my hat to a 50c. box of Tetterine. It has cured me of a long-standing skin disease, which doctors in seven states failed to cure. May the manufacturer live long and continue to make such a blessing to humanity. W. C. Cantrell." 50c. at druggists or by mail from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

Spanish Proverbs.

Proverbs uncomplimentary to the fair sex are common in Spain: "A woman like a pavement should be well trampled on to keep in order." "A woman is like a candle; twist her neck if you wish her to be good." "Beware of a bad woman, and do not trust a good one." "Crying in a woman and limping in a dog, is all a sham." "A cock crows on his own dunghill, but hens cackle everywhere." (This in reference to the supposed garrulousness and inquisitive disposition of the sex). "Show me a magpie without a spot, and I will show you a woman without a fault." In English, counterparts are not wanting—for example: A woman, a dog and a walnut tree—The more you beat them the better they be. Mothers-in-law and stepmothers come in for a good deal of sarcasm; some of the proverbs in regard to them will not stand translation. Of a man who is accounted lucky they say: "If he fell from the roof of a house he would fall on the top of his mother-in-law."—Chambers' Journal.

Straight Road To Health

Is by the way of purifying the blood. Germs and impurities in the blood cause disease and sickness. Expelling these impurities removes the disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla does this and it does more. It makes the blood rich by increasing and vitalizing the red globules and giving it power to transmit to the organs, nerves and muscles the nutriment contained in digested food. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best Medicine Money Can Buy.

WELLINGTON IN INDIA.

e Importance of What He Achieved In That Country.

The splendor of Wellington's services in European warfare has to a considerable extent obscured the importance of what he achieved in India, in the field and in council; yet this gave proof of his best qualities, and was characteristic in the highest degree, says the Fortnightly Review. He became the most prominent and distinguished soldier in our army in India at a grave crisis, when our empire was endangered in no doubtful sense; his conduct mainly contributed to the success of our arms. His first essays in the field were not fortunate; he made a night attack in the campaign against Tippoo without reconnoitering, which naturally failed; he was rather under a cloud at the siege of Seringapatam. But his administrative power and his faculty of command were seen in his direction of the Nizam's army; and he was rightly appointed to the head of affairs at Mysore after the conquest of that kingdom and the death of Tippoo, though his brother conferred the appointment upon him. His military genius, however, was most conspicuous and exhibited itself with peculiar clearness in his great and decisive victory of Assaye.

The Turn of Life

This is a critical period in the life of every woman and no mistakes should be made.

The one recognized and reliable help for women who are approaching and passing through this wonderful change is

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

That the utmost reliance can be placed upon this great medicine is testified to by an army of grateful women who have been helped by it.

Mrs. Pinkham, who has the greatest and most successful experience in the world to qualify her, will advise you free of charge. Her address is Lynn, Mass. Write to her.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: Life's Stormy Way—It is Rough Sailing Without Christ in the Ship—He Smooths the Pathway For Those Who Trust in Him.

(Copyright 1900.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Talmage, who is now in Europe preaching to immense congregations in the great cities, sends this sermon, in which he describes the rough places of life and indicates the best means of getting over them and shows how many people fail to understand their best blessings; text, Mark iv, 39, "And He arose and rebuked the wind, and said unto the sea, Peace, be still."

Here in Capernaum, the seashore village, was the temporary home of that Christ who for the most of His life was homeless. On the site of this village, now in ruins, and all around this lake what scenes of kindness and power and glory and pathos when our Lord lived here! I can understand the feeling of th immortal Scotchman, Robert McCheyne, when, sitting on the banks of this lake, he wrote:

It is not that the wild gazelle
Comes down to drink thy tide,
But He that was pierced to save from hell
Oft wandered by thy side.

Graceful around thee the mountains meet,
Thou calm, reposing sea,
But, ah, far more the beautiful feet
Of Jesus walked o'er thee.

I can easily understand from the contour of the country that bounds this lake that storms were easily tempted to make these waters their playground. This lake in Christ's time lay in a scene of great luxuriance; the surrounding hills, terraced, sloped, groved; so many hanging gardens of beauty. On the shore were castles, armed towers, Roman baths, everything attractive and beautiful—all styles of vegetation in smaller space than in almost any other space in the world, from the palm tree of the forest to the trees of rigorous climate. It seemed as if the Lord had launched one wave of beauty on all the scene and it hung and swung from rock and hill and oleander. Roman gentlemen in pleasure boats sailing this lake, and countrymen in fishing smacks coming down to drop their nets pass each other with nod and shout and laughter or swinging idly at their moorings. Oh, what a beautiful scene!

It seems as if we shall have a quiet night. Not a leaf quivered in the air, not a ripple disturbed the face of Gennesaret. But there seems to be a little excitement up the beach, and we hasten to see what it is, and we find it an embarkation. From the western shore a flotilla pushing out; not a squadron of deadly armament, nor clipper with valuable merchandise, nor piratic vessels ready to destroy everything they could seize, but a flotilla, bearing messengers of light and life and peace. Christ is in the stern of the boat. His disciples are in the bow and amidships. Jesus, weary with much speaking to large multitudes, is put into somnolence by the rocking of the waves. If there was any motion at all, the ship was easily righted; if the wind passed from starboard to larboard, the boat would rock and, by the gentleness of the motion, putting the Master asleep. And they extemporized a pillow made out of a fisherman's coat. I think no sooner is Christ prostrate and His head touched the pillow than He is sound asleep. The breezes of the lake run their fingers through the locks of the worn sleeper, and the boat rises and falls like a sleeping child on the bosom of a sleeping mother.

Calm night, starry night, beautiful night! Run up all the sails, ply all the oars, and let the large boat and the small boat glide over gentle Gennesaret. But the sailors say there is going to be a change of weather. And even the passengers can hear the moaning of the storm as it comes on with great stride and all the terrors of hurricane and darkness. The large boat trembles like a deer at bay among the clangor of the hounds; great patches of foam are flung into the air; the sails of the vessel loosen and in the strong wind crack like pistols; the smaller boats, like petrels, poise on the cliffs of the waves and then plunge. Overboard go cargo, tackling and masts, and the drenched disciples rush into the back part of the boat and lay hold of Christ and say unto Him, "Master, carest Thou not that we perish?" That great personage lifts His head from the pillow of the fisherman's coat, walks to the front of the vessel and looks out into the storm. All around Him are the smaller boats, driven in the tempest, and through it comes the cry of drowning men. By the flash of the lightning I see the calm brow of Christ as the spray dropped from His beard. He has one word for the sky and another for the waves. Looking upward, He cries, "Peace!" Looking downward, He says, "Be still!" The waves fall flat on their faces, the foam melts, the extinguished stars relight their torches. The tempest falls dead, and Christ stands with His foot on the neck of the storm. And while the sailors are baling out the boats and while they are trying to untangle the cordage the disciples stand in amazement, now looking into the calm sea, then into the calm sky, then into the calm Saviour's countenance, and they cry out, "What manner of a man is this, that even the winds and the sea obey Him?"

The subject, in the first place, impresses me with the fact that it is very important to have Christ in the ship, for all those boats would have gone to the bottom of Gennesaret if Christ had not been present. Oh, what a lesson for you and for me to learn! Whatever voyage we undertake, into whatever enterprise we start, let us always have Christ in the ship. All you can do with utmost tension of body, mind and soul you are bound to do, but, oh, have Christ in every enterprise!

There are men who ask God's help at the beginning of great enterprises. He has been with them in the past; no trouble can overthrow them; the storms might come down from the top of Mount Hermon and lash Gennesaret into foam and into agony, but it could not hurt them. But here is another man who starts out in worldly enterprise, and he depends upon the uncertainties of this life. He has no God to help him. After awhile the storm comes, tosses off the masts of the ship; he puts out his lifeboat and the longboat; the sheriff and the auctioneer try to help him off; they can't help him off; he must go down; no Christ in the ship. Your life will be made up of sunshine and shadows. There may be in it arctic blasts or tropical tornadoes; I know not what is before you, but I know if you have Christ with you all shall be well. You may seem to get along without the religion of Christ while everything goes smoothly, but after awhile, when sorrow hovers over the soul, when the waves of trial dash clear over the hurricane deck, and the decks are crowded with piratical disasters—oh, what would you do then without Christ in the ship? Take God for your portion, God for your guide, God for your help; then all is well; all is well for a time; all shall be well forever. Blessed is that man who puts in the Lord his trust. He shall never be confounded.

But my subject also impresses me with the fact that when people start to follow Christ they must not expect smooth sailing. These disciples got into the small boats, and I have no doubt they said, "What a beautiful day this is! How delightful is sailing in this boat! And as for the waves under the keel of the boat, why, they only make the motion of our little boat the more delightful." But when the winds swept down and the sea was tossed into wrath, then they found that following Christ was not smooth sailing. So you have found it; so I have found it.

Did you ever notice the end of the life of the apostles of Jesus Christ? You would say if ever men ought to have had a smooth life, a smooth departure, then those men, the disciples of Jesus Christ, ought to have had such a departure and such a life. St. James lost his head. St. Philip was hung to death on a pillar. St. Matthew had his life dashed out with a halberd. St. Mark was dragged to death through the streets. St. James the Less was beaten to death with a fuller's club. St. Thomas was struck through with a spear. They did not find following Christ smooth sailing. Oh, how they were all tossed in the tempest! John Huss in a fire; Hugh McKail in the hour of martyrdom; the Albigenses, the Waldenses, the Scotch Covenanters—did they find it smooth sailing? But why go into history when we can draw from our own memory illustrations of the truth of what I say? A young man in a store trying to serve God, while his employer scoffs at Christianity; the young men in the same store, antagonistic to the Christian religion, teasing him, tormenting him about his religion, trying to get him mad. They succeed in getting him mad and say, "You're a pretty Christian!" Does that young man find it smooth sailing when he tries to follow Christ? Or you remember a Christian girl. Her father despises the Christian religion; her mother despises the Christian religion; her brothers and sisters scoff at the Christian religion; she can hardly find a quiet place in which to say her prayers. Did she find it smooth sailing when she tried to follow Jesus Christ? Oh, no! All who would live the life of the Christian religion must suffer persecution. If you do not find it in one way you will get it in another way. But be not disheartened! Take courage. You are in a glorious companionship. God will see you through all trials, and He will deliver you.

My subject also impresses me with the fact that good people sometimes get frightened. In the tones of these disciples as they rushed into the back part of the boat I find they are frightened almost to death. They say, "Master, carest Thou not that we perish?" They had no reason to be frightened, for Christ was in the boat. I suppose if we had been there we would have been just as much affrighted. Perhaps more. In all ages very good people get very much affrighted. It is often so in our day, and men say: "Why, look at the bad lectures. Look at the various errors going over the church of God. We are going to founder. The church is going to perish. She is going down." Oh, how many good people are affrighted by iniquity in our day and think the church of Jesus Christ is going to be overthrown, and are just as much affrighted as were the disciples of my text! Don't worry, don't fret, as though iniquity were going to triumph over righteousness. A lion goes into a cavern to sleep. He lies down with his shaggy mane covering the paws. Meanwhile the spiders spin a web across the mouth of the cavern and say, "We have captured him." Gossamer thread after gossamer thread until the whole front of the cavern is covered with the spider's web, and the spiders say, "The lion is done; the lion is fast." After awhile the lion has got through sleeping. He rouses himself, he shakes his mane, he walks out into the sunlight. He does not even know the spider's web is spun, and with his roar he shakes the mountain. So men come spinning their sophistries and skepticism about Jesus Christ. He seems to be sleeping. They say: "We have captured the Lord. He will never come forth again upon the nation. Christ is overcome forever. His religion will never make any conquest among men." But after awhile the Lion of the tribe of Judah will rouse Himself and come forth to shake mightily the nations. What's a spider's web to the aroused lion? Give truth and error a fair grapple, and truth will come off victor.

Do not be afraid of a great revival. Oh, that such gales from heaven might sweep through all our churches! Oh, for such days as Richard Baxter saw in England and Robert McCheyne saw in Dundee! Oh, for such days as Jonathan Edwards saw in Northampton! I have often heard my father tell of the fact that in the early part of this century there broke out a revival at Somerville, N. J., and some people were very much agitated about it. They said: "You are going to bring too many people into the church at once," and they sent down to New Brunswick to get John Livingston to stop the revival. Well, there was no better soul in all the world than John Livingston. He went and looked at the revival. They wanted him to stop it. He stood in the pulpit on the Lord's day and looked over the solemn auditory and he said: "This, brethren, is in reality the work of God. Beware how you stop it." And he was an old man, leaning heavily on his staff—a very old man. And he lifted that staff and took hold of the small end of the staff and began to let it fall slowly through between the finger and the thumb, and he said: "Oh, thou impenitent, thou art falling now—falling from life, falling away from peace and heaven, falling as certainly as that cane is falling through my hand—falling certainly, though perhaps falling slowly!" And the cane kept on falling through John Livingston's hand. The religious emotion in the audience was overpowering, and men saw a type of their doom as the cane kept falling and falling, until the knob of the cane struck Mr. Livingston's hand, and he clasped it stoutly and said: "But the grace of God can stop you as I stopped that cane," and then there was gladness all through the house at the fact of pardon and peace and salvation. "Well," said the people after the service, "I guess you had better send Livingston home. He is making the revival worse." Oh, for gales from heaven to sweep all the continents! The danger of the church of God is not in revivals.

I learn once more from this subject that Christ can hush a tempest. It did seem as if everything must go to ruin. The disciples had given up the idea of managing the ship; the crew were entirely demoralized; yet Christ rises, and the storm crouches at His feet. Oh, yes, Christ can hush the tempest! You have had trouble. Perhaps it was the little child taken away from you—the sweetest child of the household, the one who asked the most curious questions, and stood around you with the greatest fondness, and the spade cut down through your bleeding heart. Perhaps it was an only son, and your heart has ever since been like a desolated castle, the owls of the night hooting among the fallen arches and the crumbling stairways. Or all your property swept away, you said: "I had so much bank stock; I had so many Government securities; I had so many houses; I had so many farms—all gone, all gone." Why, sir, all the storms that ever trampled with their thunders, all the shipwrecks, have not been worse than this to you. Yet you have not been completely overthrown. Why? Christ says: "I have that little one in My keeping. I can care for him as well as you can, better than you can, O bereaved mother!" Hushing the tempest. When your property went away away, God said, "There are treasures in heaven in banks that never break." Jesus hushing the tempest.

There is one storm into which we will all have to run. The moment when we let go of this world, and try to take hold of the next we will want all the grace possible. Yonder I see a Christian soul rocking on the surges of death. All the powers of darkness seem let out against that soul—the swirling wave, the thunder of the sky, the shriek of the wind, all seem to unite together. But that soul is not troubled. There is no sighing, there are no tears; plenty of tears in the room at the departure, but he weeps no tears—calm, satisfied and peaceful; all is well. By the flash of the storm you see the harbor just ahead, and you are making for that harbor. All shall be well, Jesus being our pilot.

Into the harbor of heaven now we glide;
We're home at last, home at last.
Softly we drift on the bright, silvery tide;
We're home at last.
Glory to God, all our dangers are o'er;
We stand secure on the glorified shore!
Glory to God, we will shout evermore,
We're home at last.

KEYSTONE STATE.

LATEST NEWS GLEANED FROM VARIOUS PARTS.

REWARD IN MORRISON CASE

Chester County Commissioners Offer $500 for Capture of the Murderer—Husband Accused of Murderous Attack on His Wife at Pittston—Samuel R. Shupe, of Montgomery County, Shot by H's Son.

In order to encourage the officers in their investigation, and in hope of solving the mystery which for ten days has been the main subject of discussion in Chester County, the Board of Commissioners have offered a reward of $500 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Stella Morrison. With the return home of District Attorney Joseph H. Baldwin from a trip West, the search for the murderer will be renewed in a more thorough and systematic manner, and there is yet hope that he will be apprehended. There is a firm feeling on the part of those who have been working upon the case that some of the witnesses who had been working about the scene of the tragedy on the fateful day, have not told all they know, and the reward may produce a clue which will lead to an arrest. "Wash" Morrison, the husband of the dead girl, has returned to work on the Sharpless farm. "Daddy" Morrison, who found the dead body upon his return home from a fishing trip, is stopping with Stella's parents.

Skull Cleft With Ax.

John Perkiski, of Pittston, is in jail, it bebeing charged that during a quarrel with his wife he battered her skull with an ax. The physicians say she cannot recover. It seems that Perkiski desired to send one of his children on an errand, when the wife interfered. A quarrel arose, and Perkiski became so enraged that he ran out of the house, picked up an ax that was lying in the yard and, rushing back into the house again, it is alleged, dealt his wife a blow with it on the head. A terrible gash was inflicted, and as the woman lay on the floor in an unconscious condition blood flowed profusely from the wound. Perkiski evidently thought that he had killed his wife, for he made no attempt to strike her a second blow, and dropped the ax to the floor.

Shot in Quarrel.

Samuel R. Shupe, of Evansburg, was shot twice through the abdomen. Edward Shupe, his only son, it is said, quarreled with his father over an article that was misplaced in the house. Mr. Shupe, it is said, tried to eject his son. The shooting followed. The wounds are of a dangerous character, and fatal results are feared. The son, who is 35 years of age, disappeared after the shooting. Mr. Shupe, the victim, is a veteran of the late war, a member of Zook Post, No. 11, G. A. R., of Norristown, and has been an auctioneer in Montgomery County for over forty years. He is about 65 years old and has a wife and four children. For a long time Mr. Shupe has been in ill health, and although usually of a jovial demeanor, the irritability due to his illness may be partly responsible for the unfortunate occurrence.

Lost, But Happy.

A 9-year-old boy, after leading the police of Scranton a merry hunt to find his home, remains lost and happy. He was found along the railroad on May 25. He told the police he lived in Scranton, but no one knew him in the place. Then he told Scranton police he lived in Brodericks, and the result was the same. Sent back to Scranton, he confided to the officers that he lived in a boathouse on the river, but they found no boathouse. His last utterance is that his grandmother will come for him. He gives his name as Joe Middevitch.

Litigation Over Sanitary Officers.

A bill in equity was filed at the Prothonotary's office, Harrisburg, by W. M. Hargest for Edward Patton, John Welch, John Hocker, Charles Shoemaker and W. S. Thomas against the city of Harrisburg, City Controller Gough and City Treasurer Royal to restrain the latter from paying the present sanitary officers for work since June, 1899, at which time the mayor appointed two other men as sanitary officers, their appointments being rejected by select council.

Miner's Wages Increased.

The returns as made by the committee of the Schuylkill Coal Exchange to determine the wages to be paid miners for the last half of May and the first half of June fix the rate at 1 per cent. below the $2.50 basis. This is 1 per cent. better than the wages paid during the preceding four weeks. The miners are also promised better working time.

Cut in Twain in Collision.

On the Scottdale Connecting Railway, two dinky engines collided, derailing both. Brakeman Henry Dayton, of Everson, was caught under the wheels and had his right leg cut off. Mike Kerdoski, a Polish laborer, who was riding on the pilot of one of the engines was cut in twain, dying instantly.

Seventeen-year Locusts Appear.

The cicada pest, commonly known as the "seventeen-year locust," has appeared at a number of points along the Ohio River, a few miles from Pittsburg. At Bellevue and Avalon, the residents have begun to kill them off at night with lanterns and clubs.

Child Drowned in Canal.

Helen, the 5-year-old daughter of Mrs. Titus Walter, of Bethlehem, while playing with companions, was drowned in the Lehigh Canal at Freemansburg.

Misstep Caused Death.

Harry Fields, aged 21 years, of Ebenezer, made a misstep and fell headforemost off an ore roaster at the Lebanon Furnaces, breaking his neck and causing death.

Treasurer Barnett's First Report.

The first monthly report of State Treasurer Barnett shows a balance of $4,728,865.69 at the beginning of business June 1, when the school appropriation for the current fiscal year became due.

Spoke Like a Sporting Man.

Two gamblers had a quarrel and one cut the other's ear off. The victim had a warrant issued for the arrest of his assailant, but when an officer went to arrest the latter he found him and the complainant drinking together, and he was told that the charge had been withdrawn. Whereupon a sporting man present remarked in the simply picturesque vernacular of his kind: "He lose his ear like a red chip and he's a dead game loser."

Amelioarted Athletics.

"Your basketball club hasn't reported any broken bones lately."

"No; we voted out all the girls who wanted to play for exercise."

Against Her Principles.

"It is all over between us," said Miss Dinsmore, firmly, to Mr. Dolley. "Take your ring." "Keep it," replied Mr. Dolley, mournfully. "I couldn't think of such a thing. It is my invariable rule to return the ring when I break an engagement," said Miss Dinsmore.

No Time to Break Down.

"There's one fine thing about a political career, after all." "What is that?" "It keeps all candidates in such excellent health."

Gold Medal Prize Treatise, 25 Cts.

The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, 365 pages, with engravings, 25 cts., paper cover; cloth, full gilt, $1, by mail. A book for every man, young, middle-aged or old. A million copies sold. Address the Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Buffinch St., Boston, Mass., the oldest and best institute in America. Prospectus Vade Mecum free. Six cts. for postage. Write to-day for these books. They are the keys to health, vigor, success and happiness.

Children in Japan.

From one end of Japan to the other a child is treated as a sacred thing, be it one's own or a stranger's. Each one carries its name and address on a ticket round its neck; but should it indeed stray from home food and shelter and kindness would meet it anywhere.

Are You Using Allen's Foot Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

There are in the Presbyterian Church 7,213 ministers, 7,657 churches and nearly a million communicants. The contributions for church work last year amounted to $13,777,717.

All goods are alike to PUTNAM FADELESS DYES, as they color all fibers at one boiling. Sold by all druggists.

An inventive genius has produced a tobacco pipe which has a whistle in the stem, in order to enable the smoker to summon a cab without taking the pipe from his mouth.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

Cigarettes are smoked almost exclusively in Germany, Austria, Russia and Greece, and generally through Europe.

J. S. Parker, Fredonia, N. Y. says: "Shall not call on you for the $100 reward, for I believe Hall's Catarrh Cure will cure any case of catarrh, Was very bad." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

London now has two electric subways—the City and Waterloo Railway and the City and South London Railway.

Piso's cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

At Miles, Mont., the saloonkeepers have petitioned for permission to close on Sundays. They need the rest.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

No fewer than 4,000 tourists arrived in Egypt between the 1st of November and the 20th of February.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

The University Club, of New York, numbers 2,973 members, and pressure for admission is constant.

Happiness cannot be bought, but one of the great hindrances to its attainment can be removed by Adam's Pepsin Tutti Frutti.

By a recent militia order, British infantry battalions will henceforth be called regiments.

Carter's Ink Is Used Exclusively by the schools of New York, Boston and many other places, and they won't use any other.

A man walking ten miles a day would require nine years to cover all the streets of London.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

The British War Office anticipates spending £50,000 on bicycles for the volunteer force.

In 1899 no fewer than 6,000 books were published in this country.

Munster, Germany, has a high school which has been in existence 1,100 years.

A New Word.

A New York correspondent in the Pittsburg Dispatch says that a French waiter uptown walked out of a window in his sleep the other morning, and although he may die as a consequence of his injuries, it might be some consolation to him to know that in giving his life he has also given to the world a new verb, "to somnambulate." It is employed in a description of the disaster in one of the evening papers of this city. Every one must admit that "somnambulate" is good, even if it is unusual.

Barren Field for Stories.

Senator Depew says that the senate of the United States is the last place in the world to get new stories. He went to Washington with the belief that an hour or two in the cloakrooms would supply him with a fund of fresh and pithy anecdotes, but the senate has proven a barren field.

GRAY STREAKS

Why let all your neighbors and friends think you must be twenty years older than you are? Yet it's impossible to look young with the color of 70 years in the hair. It's sad to see young persons look prematurely old in this way. Sad because it's all unnecessary; for gray hair may always be restored to its natural color by using—

Ayer's Hair Vigor

For over half a century this has been the standard hair preparation. It is an elegant dressing; stops falling of the hair; makes the hair grow; and cleanses the scalp from dandruff.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

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MRS. G. L. ALDERSON,
April 24, 1899. Ector, Tex.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. Address,
DR. J. C. AYER,
Lowell, Mass.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. June 14

The "prosperity" boom is going to pieces is many places, even in our own Bellefonte. Can McKinley play the "prosperity" swindle again? Don't "Trust" him.

Our amiable and handsomely corpulent well-wisher of the Derrstown News, is restless over the Stone impeachment notoriety. Be calm, don't be belly-gerent. You know how it is—your own party gave you an impeachment notoriety at the polls, doing it up so *Brown*, that they mean to give you another notoriety next fall.

McKinley, the Republican nominee and buro, has the following burden to carry: Extortionate Trusts; Imperialism; Embalmed Beef; Mismanagement of the Philippine war; Putting an Unconstitutional Tariff upon poor Porto Rico against "a plain duty"; Wholesale Steal of almost the entire amount of public funds in Cuba; Alger, Hanna, et al, on top of this load. The buro will break down under the load.

The uprising of the Chinese Boxers is plainly a popular reaction against foreign influence. The Boxers attack Christian converts—adherents of a foreign creed—and attack the railways which are foreign contrivances whose construction outrages the deepest sentiments of the people. The road beds interfere with the flow of ancestral influences, thus violating ancestral tombs, and committing sacrileges to which public misfortunes of any kind are to be ascribed. The Christian converts appear in the light of participants in these outrages and are attacked as social enemies.

For the month of May the total immigration was 56,182, and this is likely to be far outdone by the figures for the current month. By far the larger proportion of the newcomers are from Italy and Southeastern Europe, where immigration agents gather in the ignorant population in droves for transport to this country. From the United Kingdom during four months of this year the immigration to the United States has been scarcely 10,000, and from Germany less than 4000.

The Philadelphia Ledger thinks other counties should follow Centre in demanding the impeachment of Governor Stone, that one county alone is not enough. Let the impeachment ball be pushed ahead now since Centre has started it. If the people of Pennsylvania are jealous of their constitutional safeguards, they can not shirk their duty in so grave wrongs as Governor Stone has committed against the Freemen of this State.

Senator Hale's objection to the proposition of Senator Pettus, that Congress shall make an appropriation for the starving natives of India, will be endorsed by the people generally. Within the past year Great Britain has expended enough money on a war for which her statesmen can give no reasonable excuse to have alleviated all the suffering in India a score of times, and if she does not choose to look after her own people, the United States cannot be expected to do so for her. But there need be no fear that the Pettus proposition will be adopted. A Congress which would do nothing for the starving inhabitants of Porto Rico, except to impose fresh burdens on them, is not going to send money to India. There is nothing, however, to deter philanthropic citizens of the United States from contributing liberally for the relief of the sufferers.

The oleo scandal is growing in bitterness among the Stone officials, and dismissed chief Wells makes a grave charge against Secretary Hamilton. Suit was brought against three flagrant violators of the oleo law in Northumberland county, and Wells alleges that Hamilton sent for him and directed that the suits be withdrawn and the costs paid by the department, suggesting as a subterfuge that the cases be carried along by successive postponements and finally dropped. Wells avers that he opposed the subterfuge, and by Hamilton's direction withdrew the suits and paid the costs. This is a plain charge that Hamilton not only protected violators of the law, but actually used the public funds for that purpose.

Wells also alleges that Secretary Hamilton refused to allow him to bring a test suit against manufacturers of butter color to determine whether or not it is deleterious to health, and as a result of the department's wilful negligence two persons have died from poisoning by butter color.

Governor Stone is accused by Wells of having made several false statements to the farmers' delegates.

IMPEACHMENT OF GOVERNOR STONE

Philadelphia Record.

The Democracy of Centre county, nearly always foremost in the councils of the party in Pennsylvania, have unanimously demanded, in convention, the impeachment of Governor Stone for high misdemeanors, and they will send two Representatives to the next Legislature to enforce their demand. In the Centre county resolutions are distinctly set forth the grounds of impeachment—namely, the Governor's unconstitutional vetoes, his unconstitutional certificate to M. S. Quay and his unconstitutional excision of $1,000,000 from the common school appropriation. The Centre county Democracy hold that provisions of the Constitution which the people have ordained for the maintenance of their rights and liberty could have small value if an arbitrary Executive should be permitted to treat those provisions with contempt. What security could there be against future assaults upon the Constitution if the people should neglect to inflict condign punishment upon its violators?

In the Constitution are found the ample means for its protection from usurpation and violence, and all that is wanting is a Legislature possessing the courage and integrity to enforce its decrees. The instrument provides that the Governor and all other civil officers shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office; that the House of Representatives shall have sole power of impeachment, and that all impeachments shall be tried by the Senate. In its mildness and wisdom the Constitution also provides that judgment "shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit under the Commonwealth." It is sufficient, in the estimation of the men who ordained the Constitution, to get rid of high official wrongdoers and to disqualify them for the future, without the infliction of vindictive penalties.

In commenting upon the decision of the Supreme Court concerning the act which constitutes the main ground of impeachment Governor Stone has said that "no harm" was done by his veto of the ballot amendments. It is natural that the usurping Executive should take this nonchalant view of the consequences of his offense. Not merely has the Governor, by his veto, delayed a needed reform of the Ballot laws when electoral corruption and fraud are running riot in the Commonwealth, but he has undertaken to thwart and defeat the inalienable right of the people to alter and amend their form of government when and how they deem fit. Is there "no harm" in that?

For this act of usurpation—the first and most grave of the series upon which the Centre county resolutions base a demand for the impeachment of the Executive—Governor Stone, his abettors and apologists have vainly searched for precedents in the political institutions of this country. In a few instances their industry has been rewarded by the discovery that Executives have inadvertently and superfluously attached their official signatures to resolutions submitting constitutional amendments to the people. In these harmless inadvertences (and there are very few of them) Governor Stone found the shallow pretext for vetoing the ballot amendments of the late Legislature. But he and his advisers have never yet been able to discover an instance in which a Governor before him had dared to veto the right of the people to change their Constitution. This usurpation of Governor Stone stands unique and alone in the constitutional history of this Commonwealth, and he should be made to feel the spikes of the organic law which he has so insolently violated. . . . .

The grounds of impeachment as set forth by the Centre county resolutions are so clear that all men can understand them without the aid of a learned exposition of constitutional law. What remains is for the independent citizens of Pennsylvania—Republicans and Democrats—to unite in the choice of a Legislature that shall teach usurping and prevaricating officials that there is a Constitution of this Commonwealth which they connot violate and trample upon with impunity.

Governor Stone, and every thing in and about his administration that moves on two legs, should be impeached and embalmed in oleo.

Quay May Oppose McKinley.

It is felt in political circles that ex-Senator Quay is opposed to President McKinley's renomination, and that, if he could effect his defeat, he would do so. The rejection of the ex-Senator by the United States Senate is ascribed by the Quay leaders to the President's opposition, or, at least, to his indifference.

Reduced Rates to Kansas City.

For the National Democratic Convention to be held at Kansas City, July 4, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Kansas City from all stations on its line at rate of one first-class fare for the round trip. Tickets to be sold and good going July 1, 2, and 3, and to return until July 9, inclusive. These tickets will be good on all trains except the Pennsylvania Limited, and must be used for continuous passage. june 1-3t

The Cure that Cures
Coughs, Colds, Grippe,
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis and Incipient Consumption, is
OTTO'S CURE
The GERMAN REMEDY
Cures throat and lung diseases.
Sold by all druggists. 25&50cts
Sold by J. F. Smith, Centre Hall; F. E. Wieland Linden Hall; G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

NERVITA PILLS
Restore Vitality, Lost Vigor and Manhood
Cure Impotency, Night Emissions, Loss of Memory, all wasting diseases, all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion. A nerve tonic and blood builder. Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. By mail 50c per box. 6 boxes for $2.50, with our bankable gaurantee to cure or refund the money paid. Send for circular and copy of our bankable guarantee bond.
60 PILLS 50 CTS.
Nervita Tablets EXTRA STRENGTH (YELLOW LABEL) Immediate Results
Positively guaranteed cure for Loss of Power, Varicocele, Undeveloped or Shrunken Organs, Paresis, Locomotor Ataxia, Nervous Prostration, Hysteria, Fits, Insanity, Paralysis and the Results of Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor. By mail in plain package, $1.00 a box, 6 for $5.00 with our bankable guarantee bond to cure in 30 days or refund money paid. Address
NERVITA MEDICAL CO.
Clinton & Jackson Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.
Sold by J. D. Murray drug store, Centre Hall

Wilbur A.
HENNEY,
CENTRE HALL, PA.
All kinds of Fine
Carriage and Wagon Making
Woodwork neatly done.
Repainting a Specialty.
New work to order.
All work guaranteed.
Prices reasonable. 133m

WANTED, AGENTS.
To sell our Teas, Coffees, Spices and Baking Powder to consumers. Liberal commission paid. Address, GRAND UNION TEA CO., 35 N. 3rd Street, Harrisburg, Pa. j44

FOUND.—A set of false teeth on Nittany Mountain road above Centre Hall. Were left at Reporter office by finder where owner can get them.

Be Prepared For
Memorial Day,
Fourth of July,
AND THE
County Centennial
By Purchasing
Hats, Clothing, etc., from us.
A Big Reduction Sale
MONTGOMERY & CO.,
BELLEFONTE.

Spring Shoes
In all the New Toes, Heels, and Colors....
Oxfords and Strap Sandals.
Prices to suit Everybody.
C. A. KRAPE,
SPRING MILLS.

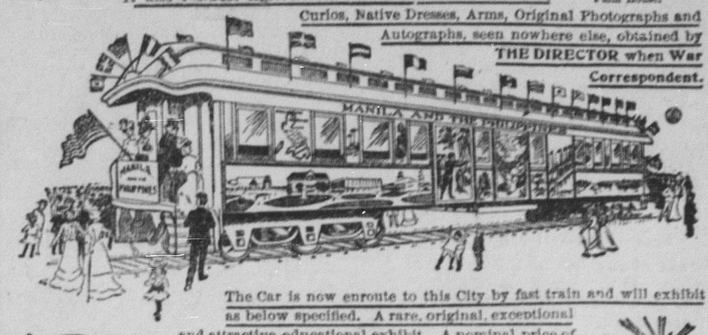
—For good job work try the REPORTER.

MANILA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS EXPOSITION

A Filipino Carabao

A Filipino Nipa Palm House.

A ROLLING PALACE of Modern Magnificence, Gorgeous with Golden Decorations, from America's Oriental Possessions, filled with an imposing exhibit of ORIENTAL WONDERS, Marvelous in Variety, Rare and Curious to Americans, illustrating the Native Costumes and Customs, the Attractions, Advantages and Resources of our distant lands. It also includes Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibits, Curios, Native Dresses, Arms, Original Photographs and Autographs, seen nowhere else, obtained by THE DIRECTOR when War Correspondent.



The Car is now enroute to this City by fast train and will exhibit as below specified. A rare, original, exceptional and attractive educational exhibit. A nominal price of Cents, Children Five Cents, will be charged at the Car door. LECTURES AT INTERVALS.

Aguinaldo's Official Filipino Flag.

WANTON STANLEY WEBB,
Occidental, Oriental Traveler and War Correspondent.
DIRECTOR.

Emblem of the Secret Filipino Order of Katapunan.

CENTRE HALL, JUNE 25, on the siding near P. R. R. depot, 9.00 a. m. to 9.00 p. m.

RISING SPRINGS, TUESDAY, JUNE 26. COBURN, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27.

ADMISSION:

Before 10 o'clock noon, daily,	5 cents
Between 12 o'clock noon, and 6 P. M. daily,	10 cents
Between 6 P. M. and 9 P. M. daily,	15 cents
Children 11 years and under all the time,	5 cents

They are Here For Spring.
The Walk-Over Shoe for Men
$3.50.
A $5 Value in every pair.
Hundreds who have been waiting on them, are pleased they have the style, come in any leather. They are like wearing old shoes for fit. We get 1200 pairs of them.
Don't be misled by others advertising they have $3 shoes just as good for they havn't even $5 shoes that will be near as good.
For the ladies, the Saracens and the famous "Herrick" Shoes from $2.50 to $3.50 are the leaders.
Powers Shoe Co.
Bush Arcade. Bellefonte.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of George Reiber, late of Potter township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. WM. REIBER, Adm'r
may24-6t Colyer

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG
LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHHNICAL ENGINEERING MINING ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE: instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.
For Catalogue or other information, address
GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest,
State College, Centre Co., Pa

A PRICE ANNIHILATED!

....CLOTHING AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE COST....

Beginning Thursday, May 31st, and lasting until all are sold.

We inaugurate one of the Greatest Sales in Men's, Youths' and Boys' clothing ever held in Bellefonte. $4,500 worth has been sacrificed at less than it costs to make them.

This Telegram Explains It All:

PHILADELPHIA, May 23, 1900.
SIM BAUM, Bellefonte, Pa.
We are now ready to close out our entire line of Spring Clothing, Can you use them at a price?
LIVERIGHT, GREENEWALD & CO.

Did I take advantage of it? I think so. Upon receiving the above telegram I immediately went to Philadelphia and bought the entire

Stock of $4.500 at a Reduction of Forty Per Cent.

When I made this purchase I had a two-fold object in view. First, to place myself in a position to handle the best line of Clothing in Centre county; and second, to give my customers the benefit of the extraordinary low prices. The hustler of today is the man who will eventually win in the long run. If you have ever bought from me you know my method of doing business. I do not sell you an article once just for the mere sake of selling you, but I sell you with the main object of selling you again. By conducting my business in this manner I hope in course of time to make an ever ready customer of you.

Do not think this is a "FAKE" sale or anything of the sort. It is a sale of Ready-made Clothing—the best that can be had at prices far below their actual value, the like of which you may never have a chance at again. I have bivided the stock in four lots:

Lot No. 1.	Lot No. 2	Lot No. 3	Lot No. 4
200 Men's Fancy Worsted Suits, with double and single breasted vests, in stripes and checks; actual value $10 to $12, my price— $5 to 7.50.	300 Men's blue, black and novelty Suits, with single and double breasted coats and vests —others' price $12 to $18; my sale price— $7.50 to 11.00	75 Young Men's Suits in blue, black and novelties, single and double breasted vests. Prices range from $4.00 to 11.50.	This lot embraces our well-known Suits for the Boys and little ones. Former price, $1.90 to $5.00. Special sale price from $1 10 to 3.75.

Give me a call and you will be surprised at the prices, styles and qualities. You know as well as I do that it pays to look around before buying elsewhere, so a call is all I ask; it cost nothing to look. Yours for Business,

SIM, THE CLOTHIER,
Reynold's Bank Building, - - - - - BELLEFONTE, PA.

Special June Clearing Sale

.....OF.....

Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing.

SPECIAL, because the assortment is exceptionally large for this time of the year. The greatest values we ever offered. The goods the Highest Grade Ready-made Clothing sold in America, and the prices less than half what you will be asked to pay elsewhere. This is a case of too big a stock of Light Weight Clothing that must be sold, must be converted into Cash regardless of cost.

We Need the Money, - - - - We Need the Room,

The Lowest of Low Prices

Is the Big Salesman employed to make this sale a success. Do not fail to see us as we will positively sell you anything in the Men's, Boys' or Children's Clothing line that you may want, for half and in many instances less than half of what you will be obliged to pay elsewhere. You cannot afford to miss this the greatest opportunity to save money ever offered by any Clothing Store in Central Pennsylvania.

DO NOT FORGET THAT THIS STOCK MUST BE SOLD.

Neither Cost or Profit taken into consideration.

M. FAUBLE & SON,

The Largest Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods Establishment in Central Penna.

Brockerhoff House Block, BELLEFONTE.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Brown McNitt, of Siglerville, was here over Sunday.

——Miss Roxanna Brisbane attended the commencement exercises at State College this week.

——Mrs. Elizabeth Bartholomew, of Spring Mills, visited her daughter, Miss Anna, on Saturday.

——Miss Emilie Alexander was to State College this week attending the commencement exercises.

——Edwin Smith, who is now located at Fillmore, was in town Saturday on a visit to his old friends.

——Mrs. Sallie Horner, of Colyer, was the guest of her friend Miss Elizabeth Runkle, several days last week.

——Miss Blanche Moyer, one of Penn Hall's bright young ladies, was the guest of friends in Centre Hall on Sunday.

——Willis Rishell came up from Montgomery on Saturday to attend the sale of his deceased mother's personal effects.

——Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Luse went to Tyrone on Friday last to remain several days visiting at the home of his brother and other friends.

——Miss Sadie McKinney, who has been making her home at Tyrone for some time, is now permanently located with her sister, the wife of Dr. Lee.

——Prof. John D. Meyer went to Lancaster on Monday to attend the commencement at Franklin & Marshall College, of which he is a graduate.

——Alf. Krape came home last Saturday. He has been drilling wells in the western end of the county about Rock Springs, and has met with good success.

——Our old Democratic friend, buggy manufacturer Sammy Foust, was a pleasant caller, and reports corn doing finely in Miles, wheat improving but clover short.

——Charles McClenahan, the delegate from the Samuel Kelley Camp Sons of Veterans, left for New Castle on Sunday to attend the meetings of the state camp.

——Mrs. Yeasling, the wife of a Reformed minister at Harrisburg, Pa., with son and daughter, after spending about two weeks at Runkle's hotel, departed on Tuesday.

——Rev. W. W. Rhoads, pastor of the United Evangelical church, left last week on a three weeks' visit with friends in and about Shippensburg, Pa. The Rev's health has not been very good during the past few months and his congregations allowed him a vacation to recuperate.

——Mrs. Mary Fredericks, of Spring Mills, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Love.

——Miles Arney came down from State College to spend Sunday with his parents.

——Harry Potter returned to Lebanon on Monday to resume his studies at the business college.

——Prof. and Mrs. James Gregg, of Milesburg, are here on a visit with friends since Tuesday.

——Calvin Morris, Rebersburg's prominent citizen was the guest of Centre Hall friends Tuesday.

——Jonathan Harter, of Millheim, and Mrs. Wm. Harter, of Aaronsburg, are visiting relatives in Centre Hall.

——Rev. Smyser, pastor of the Bellefonte M. E. church, preached an able sermon in the Sprucetown church last Sunday afternoon.

——Mrs. Mary Hartman and son Roy, of Mifflinburg, were the guests at the home of her brother, G. W. Ocker, on Monday and Tuesday.

——Mrs. Mary Fetterolf went to Loysville, Pa., on Wednesday morning on a visit to her two children who are inmates of the Lutheran orphan school.

——Mrs. Elias Garver, of Grant City, Missouri, is here on a visit to her husband's relatives in his native home. Mrs. Garver was in Washington, D. C., visiting her son who is employed in the new congressional library.

——Prof. and Mrs. Calvin Neff, of Mifflinburg, are spending several weeks at the home of his brother Charles, west of Centre Hall. Prof. Neff has been principal of the Mifflinburg schools for several years, and no better recommendation of his merits can be given.

——Our good friend and oldest patron, Mr. John Foreman, now living near Centre Hill, was a pleasant caller last Saturday while in town. Mr. Foreman has been a subscriber to the REPORTER for over a third of a century, and he said he did not propose being without it. He is a well preserved man and in July next will pass his 81st mile stone. A more faithful Democrat cannot be found in the county. His first vote was cast when he was twenty-two years old and since then he has not missed an election. He prides himself on always having voted a straight ticket. Mr. Foreman came to this vicinity when he was a boy about fourteen years old, and since then has resided in this section. He has many interesting incidents to relate of his experiences in those early years. His health is quite good in spite of his great age, but as he says, he is not able any more to make as good a hand as he once did. However he is active and when necessary can turn in and do his share on the farm.

——Mrs. G. M. Boal, Mrs. D. A. Boozer and little son George, and Miss Elizabeth Boozer left this morning for Millersburg, Pa., where they will visit the family of Charles H. Meyer.

——Mrs. Park Gorham, of Elbridge, New York, arrived here on Tuesday, on a visit to her son, Dr. W. E. Park. Mrs. Gorham is a native of this section, her maiden name was Miss Belle Rupert, and is well known to many in this section.

——James Sandoe came home on Tuesday from Allegheny, Pa., having been released from the hospital. Jim had a job as fireman on the railroad, and about two weeks ago was thrown from the engine cab, sustaining severe injuries. He still carries his arm in a sling nursing a broken collar bone.

——Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Huyett and Miss Lela Huyett, Misses Elsie and Virna Geiss, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Boob, Miss Grace Boob, J. W. Wolf, Wm. Wolf, Miss Emma Wolf, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mervin Arney, Bruce and Miss Pearl, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Arney, and others, were to State College this week attending the commencement exercises.

Transfer of Real Estate.

E. Crader's admr. to Susan Krader, tract in Gregg, $399.

W. P. Lucas to Abr. Weber, lot in Howard boro, $950.

Julia Curtin to James Potter, lot in Bellefonte, $4000.

W. J. Thompson's exr's, to Emanuel Smith, tract in Potter, $1500.

Louisa Yerrick to Charles Rachau, 12 acres in Miles, $700.

L. B. Stover's exr's to Louisa Stover, 12 acres in Miles, $724.

Recent Mifflin County Deaths.

At the almshouse, Mrs. Eliza Culbertson, aged 84 years.

In California, J. M. Owens, aged 76y

Lewistown, John Yoder, age 73 y.

Would Not Suffer so Again for Fifty Times Its Price.

I awoke last night with severe pains in my stomach. I never felt so badly in all my life. When I came down to work this morning I felt so weak I could hardly work. I went to Miller & McCurdy's drug store and they recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoe Remedy. It worked like magic and one dose fixed me all right. It certainly is the finest thing I ever used for stomach trouble. I shall not be without it in my home hereafter, for I should not care to endure the sufferings of last night again for fifty times its price.—G. H. Wilson, Liveryman, Burgettstown, Washington Co., Pa. This remedy is for sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

BOALSBURG.

Mr. Edwrad Myer and Miss Virginia Myer Married Tuesday.

A number of our people attended the commencement exercises at State College this week.

Prof. and Mrs. Hower left the first part of this week for Turbotville, Pa., where they will spend a month with their parents and friends.

Rev. Hepler, Ex-Judge Riley, Scott Bricker and William Goheen were fishing at Rock Springs last week. The party caught 86 speckled beauties. William Goheen says "the party will not divulge the number caught by each individual." A little bird told us Mr. Goheen caught 0.

Miss Margaret Sparr died on Tuesday afternoon, at her late residence below town, from a complication of diseases, at the age of 82 years. She had been sick but a short time. The funeral will take place this, Thursday afternoon, interment in the Boalsburg cemetery. Rev. A. A. Black of the Reformed church, of which she was a member, officiated.

This is an eventful week at Boalsburg. On Tuesday evening at seven o'clock, Edward, son of Wesley Myers, and Miss Virginia, daughter of Wm. Myers, in the presence of a few guests, were married at the home of the bride's parents above town. Many presents were received. Rev. A. A. Black officiated. We wish them a long and happy married life.

J. M. Garbrick, one of Harris township's school teachers, has been admitted upon recommendation of Prof. Hower, to the Freshman class, classical course, of Franklin and Marshall College. Mr. Garbrick graduated from the Central State Normal school two years ago, and has during the past year and a half been a private student under our Principal. He has been a faithful student and will, no doubt, be an honor to our valley at Lancaster.

POTTERS MILLS.

Personal Mention and Other Items of Interest from that Section.

Mrs. McCoy has been very sick, but has improved.

Alexander McCoy shipped a fine lot of cows last week.

Evangelist McDonald delivered some very able sermons at this place.

Mrs. Mick Miller is on the sick list; we hope she will soon recover.

Mr. John Strong came home Saturday from Mifflin county, where he has been working.

Mr. and Mrs. Garbrick, of Farmers Mills were the guests of Mr. John Wilkinson Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Stover and Mr. and Mrs. William Sweeney were visiting friends at Millheim Sunday.

Mrs. Hartman was suddenly called away a few days ago, to the bedside of her sister, Mrs. David Lingle, who is seriously ill.

Mrs. Mary Johnson has returned home, after a visit of several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Frank Arney, at Centre Hall.

The Love feast and Communion service was largely attended at Sprucetown Sunday; the Presiding Elder delivered a very able sermon.

Mr. L. A. Smith, of Pine Grove Mills, has returned from Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia; he spent several days with friends at this place.

Foster's Weather Forecast.

About the date of this bulletin a high or cool wave will not be far from longitude of Troy, New York, moving slowly eastward and a low or warm wave will then be on the Pacific slope.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m., June 25 will average about and rainfall will be above normal east of the Rockies; the reverse west.

We are now at the beginning of a ten days drouth east of the Rockies. Not a general drouth but one that will affect a large part of the great central valles. It will probably not do much damage in a general way but some localities will suffer severely.

Union County Deaths.

In Ohio, C. W. Benfer, formerly of New Berlin, aged 54 years.

White Deer, Jer. S. Schuck, age 45y.

Mifflinburg, Dav. Benshoff, age 81y.

East Buffalo, widow of Jacob Gundy, aged 89 years, 2 m.

Lewisburg, Mrs. Sarah Wendle, 82y.

Photo Buttons.

Get the latest in Buttons, Photo Jewelry, Miniatures, Portraits, Mov-View Styles, etc. Notice our special offer. 12 elegant photos, 1 beautiful enameled button, 1 solid silver frame—all for $1.50. At Centre Hall Friday of each week.

W. W. SMITH, Artist.

A Card of Thanks.

I wish to say that I feel under lasting obligations for what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has done for our family. We have used it in so many cases of coughs, lung troubles and whooping cough, and it has always given the most perfect satisfaction, we feel greatly indebted to the manufacturers of this remedy and wish them to please accept our hearty thanks.—Respectfully, Mrs. S. Doty, Des moines, Iowa. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills: H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	68
Rye	40
Corn	40
New Oats	25
Barley	35
Buckwheat	30

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	14
Eggs	11
Lard	6
Shoulders	8
Ham	10
Tallow	5
Potatoes	20
sides	5

SPRING MILLS GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected every Wednesday by Allison Bros.

Wheat	70
Corn	50
Oats	30
Rye	50
Barley	40

LINDEN HALL MARKET.

Corrected weekly by J. H. Ross.

Wheat, red	70
Wheat, white	68
Corn ears	40
Shelled Corn	35
Rye	56
Oats	26
Barley	30
New Potatoes	50
Eggs	10
Butter	10
Lard	6
Ham	12
Shoulder	8
Bacon	5
Roller flour	95

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, June 13.

Wheat, 75a76.

Corn, No. 2 mixed, 44a45.

Butter, fancy creamery, 18c; prints, do 20.

Eggs, fresh, 13c.

Strawberries 4 to 7c qt.

New potatoes 2.25 to 2.75 per bbl.

Live poultry per pound:

Fowls, hens, 11c; old roosters, 7c; spring chickens, 20a23c; pigeons, per pair, 20a25c.

Lewistown market:

Wheat, 67; barley 35; rye 45; oats 25; corn 40; cloverseed 3.50.

Butter 13; eggs 10.

Hams 10; shoulder 7; sides 6.

Potatoes 50; onions 50.

Lard 8, tallow 5.

Baled Hay and Straw per ton:

Choice timothy, $17; mixed hay, 15.

Straight rye straw, $17; wheat and oats straw, $9a10.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.

Government Service.

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest
June 7	81	59 cloudy.
" 8	81	65 part cloud.
" 9	81	61 clear.
" 10	85	60 clear.
" 11	86	62 part cloud.
" 12	86	58 cloudy.

Rain: On 6, at night, .11 inch; on 7, at night, .52 inch.

If Afraid, Put on Your Rubbers.

The Scientific American suggests that if you are afraid of lightning, simply put on your rubbers and stand up so your clothes won't touch anywhere. Whether you are in doors or out of doors you are perfectly safe, for rubber is a non-conductor and you are completely insulated.

SPENT BY CONGRESS.

Figures as Shown by a Statement Prepared by Mr. Allison, of Senate Committee, and by Mr. Cannon, of House Committee.

Washington, (Special.)—A carefully prepared statement on the appropriations of the session was made by Senator Allison, chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and Chairman Cannon, of the House Committee on Appropriations, in accordance with custom. The statement says:

"The appropriations made by the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress amount to $709,729,476. This sum includes $131,247,155 estimated to be on account of or incident to the late war with Spain, and deducting it the remaining amount—$578,482,321—represents the ordinary appropriations made for the support of the government during this session.

"It will be observed that, after deducting the amounts estimated to have been appropriated on account of or incident to the war with Spain, for the ensuing, the current and the last fiscal years (which cover the period since the beginning of the Spanish war), the appropriations for the five fiscal years, including the two immediately preceding the war, are as follows: 1897, $515,845,194; 1898, $528,735,079; 1899, $532,371,688; 1900, $554,278,866; 1901, $578,482,321.

"This shows an apparent excess in the ordinary appropriations at this session for the fiscal year 1901 of $49,747,242 over the appropriations for the fiscal year 1898, which immediately preceded the Spanish war. The chief increases in ordinary expenses for 1901 over those for 1898 are: Increase of the navy, $7,081,916; pensions, $3,981,350; postal service, exclusive of newly acquired territory, $17,782,900; twelfth census, $9,000,000; permanent appropriations (including $2,000,000 for requirements of sinking fund and $4,000,000 for redemption of national banknotes), $6,634,000. The total of these increases is $50,202,826.

"These increases in federal appropriations need no defense, and but a word of explanation.

"The amount for the Department of Agriculture is only a proper compliance with the natural demands of the agricultural interests of the country.

"For pensions the amount simply represents the natural increase of the pension roll.

"For the increase of the navy the excess over the appropriations of 1898 is necessary for the construction, armor, armament and equipment of battleships, cruisers, gunboats and torpedo boats heretofore authorized, and is no more than is absolutely necessary toward placing the navy expeditiously in the proper condition universally demanded by the people for the national defense.

"Much of the actual increase is attributable to the increased volume of business in the Treasury, War and Navy Departments, incident to the war with Spain, although no part of it is included in the table which is submitted of increased appropriations on account of the war.

"Under permanent appropriations, aside from $6,000,000 for interest on the war loan, two considerable increases appear; one for $4,000,000 for the redemption of circulating notes of national banks out of funds deposited with the Treasury for that purpose—the transaction being purely one of bookkeeping and in no way affecting the public funds. The amount of estimated redemptions out of bank funds is simply $4,000,000 greater than in 1898, and by process of bookkeeping that amount is added to the appropriations for 1901.

"An increase of $2,000,000 is made in the amount estimated to meet the requirements of the sinking fund for 1901 over the sum estimated and included in the appropriations for 1898. This increase is on account of the Spanish war loan of $200,000,000.

"The approximate amounts, as nearly as they can be arrived at, appropriated on account of or incident to the war with Spain during each of the three sessions of Congress held since the beginning of that war, are set forth in detail. The amounts thus appropriated during the two sessions of the last Congress, covering the period to the close of the fiscal year 1900, aggregate $482,562,083. Of this whole sum it is estimated by the Treasury Department that to June 30 instant, the total expenditures will not exceed $392,000,00, leaving a surplus of $90,000,000, after meeting outstanding obligations, to be covered into the Treasury. Thus, for the conduct of that momentous war and its resultant effects Congress amply made appropriations, and the administration has wisely and prudently made expenditures from the liberal sums thus placed at its disposal."

CLOUDBURST IN THE SOUTH.

Nearly Three Inches of Water Fell in Three Quarters of an Hour.

Meriden, Miss., (Special).—A cloudburst over this city resulted in much damage to municipal and private property. The downpour lasted forty-eight minutes and registered 2.78 inches at the signal station. This is believed to be the greatest precipitation for the length of time on record. Ten minutes after the rain begun the streets were flooded, and twenty-minutes after hundreds of stores were a foot deep in water.

A large portion of the store of Three Foot Brothers gave way beneath the weight of water and flooded the floors below.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Charles H. Hackley, the Michigan millionaire and philanthropist, has given the town of Muskegon four bronze statues of Lincoln, Sherman, Farragut and Grant.

John Vavasour Noel has just been appointed head of the Latin-American Press Bureau in the Department of Publicity of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. Though a citizen of the United States, Mr. Noel studied abroad and has been foreign correspondent for most of the great Latin-American dailies.

The Statistical Society of the Maritime Province of Siberia has elected the American Consul at Vladivostok, R. T. Greener, an active member, because of the deep interest he has taken in Siberia's development.

Prof. D. A. Kent, of Jewell, Ia., has been appointed by the Sultan of Turkey instructor in farming for the entire Turkish Empire.

Mrs. Dorothy Scribner, of Scribner's Mills, Me., celebrated her 100th birthday anniversary last week.

Benjamin D. Silliman, of New York City, is the oldest living graduate of Yale, of which his father and grandfather were also graduates.

The trustees of the Indiana State University have acceded to the unanimous request of the students and faculty of that institution that the new athletic field be called Jordan Field. The name was chosen in honor of President David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford, Jr., University.

Just at the present there is perhaps no lawyer in Albany, N. Y., quite so busy as David B. Hill. He is determined to clear away all his important work before the national campaign is opened.

END OF CONGRESS.

INTERESTING CLOSING SCENES IN BOTH HOUSES.

THE NAVAL BILL IS PASSED

Closing Scenes in Both Chambers—Senators Were Grave and Dignified, Much More So Than Usual, But Congressmen Joined in a Revel of Song and Merry-making.

Washington, (Special.)—Congress adjourned at five o'clock Thursday, a little more than a day behind schedule time. The fault of the delay rested with Mr. Cannon, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee. In his stern determination that the Navy Department should not supersede the Coast and Geodetic Survey in the work fixed by law for that bureau, Mr. Cannon fought the Naval Affairs Committee and the Naval Supply bill so vigorously that its representatives were removed in disgrace from all further conference with the Senate Naval Committee, and Mr. Cannon and two associates from the Appropriations Committee substituted.

The House by a vote of 118 to 96 refused to uphold Mr. Cannon, who then turned the bill back to the Naval Committee, from whose hands it had been taken.

Mr. Foss laughed like a happy child at the turn of events. Under his direction the House then hastened to surrender on every point of contention between the two bodies, and at three o'clock the Speaker announced that every appropriation bill had now passed.

It was now only necessary to kill time enough to permit the printers at the Government Printing Office to set up the naval bill, print one copy and hurry it back to the Capitol, where the Speaker of the House, the Acting President of the Senate, and the President of the United States would sign in the order named. The resolution for final adjournment called forth a division, Mr. Sulzer attempting to put the Republicans on record by making them vote down his proposition, that final adjournment be postponed until the Senate had acted on the Anti-Trust bill recently passed by the House.

But the members were too eager to go home, and the adjournment resolutions were adopted by 115 to 73. As the roll proceeded some anxiety seized the leaders, for it seemed unlikely that a quorum would vote. The resolution for final adjournment must be adopted by a quorum, unlike all other motions for temporary adjournment. It was certain that Mr. Sulzer would avail himself of this parliamentary advantage, and messengers went skurrying all over the huge Capitol bringing in absentees from the cafes at both ends of the building and breaking up little parties in committee rooms. As it was, the resolution was adopted by a safe majority.

With final adjournment only a matter of less than an hour, the House lapsed into boyish pranks. Mr. Henderson, seeing the mind of the members, suggested the propriety of a recess until ten minutes before five, and the motion was promptly adopted. Then for nearly an hour the House of Representatives converted itself into a huge social club. Mr. Denny led the House in singing "Star-Spangled Banner." Here a fine bit of patriotism showed itself.

The galleries were crowded, but as the first strains of the nation's hymn were heard every man, woman and child arose and joined in the chorus, until the mighty sounds rolled through the building to the Senate end.

But the enthusiasm evoked was not to be compared with the remarkable demonstration which followed when, in a clear, ringing tenor Mr. Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts, started the national anthem with the inspiring words, "Through the dawn's early light." In an instant all the men, women and children in the gallery were on their feet joining in the singing.

The House spent the last ten minutes of the session listening to a long list of pension bills to which Mr. McKinley had applied his signature just in time to save the beneficiaries.

There remained, then, only the announcement from Mr. Payne, the leader of the House, that a committee of the House and the Senate, having waited on the President to learn if he had further business for Congress, had been notified that he had no further message to send.

The hands of the clock approached the hour as Mr. Henderson arose and addressed the House briefly.

He congratulated the members on the work done by them in the session about to close, and thanked them for their thoughtfulness and their courtesy. In the heat of debate, in their earnestness as legislators, in their zeal as partisans, none had ever fallen below the dignity of true men, a sentiment which won the heartiest applause. Then as he brought down the gavel and declared the House adjourned sine die, the House again cheered him to the echo.

The Senate spent the whole day awaiting the surrender of the House on the contested points in the Naval bill. It met from time to time to take a fresh recess. At odd intervals there was an executive session, lasting only one or two minutes, just long enough to confirm some late appointment. Most of the time the senators spent visiting each other in little groups, exchanging hospitable welcomes and discussing plans for the summer.

On every hand senators who had fought each other with every bitterness of political rivalry now communed in sweetest harmony. Shortly before five there was a first executive session to confirm a constituent of Senator Culiom's as surveyor general of Alaska. Then, at five o'clock, the Senate listened to a few polite phrases from Senator Frye, and then, with great dignity and solemn silence, adjourned.

Sentenced to Be Hanged.

Wheeling, W. Va., (Special).—In the Circuit Court, Judge Hughes sentenced John Mooney and Frank Friday to be hanged at the State penitentiary, at Moundsville, on July 13. Mooney and Friday, on March 1 last, while attempting to rob the home of James Hervey, shot and killed him. They were convicted on circumstantial evidence.

Fatal Explosion of a Mine.

Clifton, W. Va., (Special.)—An explosion of firedamp in the Camden-Spilman mine killed Charles Varian and several others. The tipple and several mine cars at the mouth of the mine were blown away and demolished, and several persons narrowly escaped from flying debris. A flash of powder ignited the gas.

Killed by Lightning.

Allentown, Pa., (Special).—Irene Van Horn, aged thirty years, daughter of Jacob Van Horn, a farmer near Centre Valley, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

"BOXERS" TO ATTACK.

Reported to be Only Four Miles From Town—Residents Ready for Assault.

Tien-Tsin, (By Cable.)—The Boxers are reported four miles off, and an attack is expected.

Everything is ready, and the residents are confident. Thirty-five German marines arrived here.

Three Belgian engineers have arrived. The French Consul says 11 are still missing, but there are hopes of saving five.

Railway Station Burned.

London, (By Cable.)—The Pekin correspondent of the Times, telegraphing June 3, says:

"The Boxers have burned Huan-Tsun Station, on the Pekin-Tien-Tsin Railway. The railway service is dislocated and the foreign guards are necessary to police the line."

MURDERS INCREASING.

Conger's Alarming Report Upon Chinese Situation.

Washington, (Special.)—The following cablegram has been received at the State Department from United States Minister Conger at Pekin:

"Pekin.—Outside of Pekin the murders and persecutions by the 'Boxers' seem to be on the increase. The Pao Ting Fu Railway is temporarily abandoned. Work on the Pekin and Hangkow line is stopped. All foreigners have fled. The Chinese Government seems either unwilling or unable to suppress the trouble. The troops show no energy in attacking the 'Boxers.'

"CONGER."

Will Not Vary Conduct.

Grave as these advices are they have not induced the State Department to vary the line of action it has laid down. The naval forces of the United States near Pekin, now represented by one vessel, the Newark, has not been strengthened, but if occasion should arise Admiral Kempff might be reinforced to almost any extent likely to be needed in the course of three or four days from the numerous American fleet still at Manila and vicinity. Owing to the peculiar character of the Chinese coast naval vessels of formidable type are unable to approach the populous provinces in China, and especially are these Boxer-afflicted communities inaccessible to naval vessels.

DROWNED AFTER IMMERSION.

James Phillips, Overcome with Religious Fervor.

Memphis, Tenn., (Special.)—Within less than three minutes after having received the sacrament of baptism and the benediction of his pastor, James Phillips was drowned in the waters in which he had been baptised in the presence of helpless and horrified brethren of his congregation and other spectators. The tragic incident occurred at the foot of Beale street. Phillips, after the final benediction, had gone aboard the steamer Wichita to put on dry clothing. He had scarcely stepped aboard the steamer when he was overcome with religious fervor and fell backward over the side of the boat.

GOMEZ BACK IN CUBA.

The General Received by Political Societies.

Havana, (By Cable.)—General Maximo Gomez arrived here. He was met by representatives of various political societies and an enthusiastic crowd, and was escorted to his house. On passing the palace General Gomez stood up in his carriage and saluted Governor General Wood, who was on the balcony.

On arriving at his house, General Gomez made a brief address, in the course of which he said he had kept his promise to return to Cuba, and that he had never intended to turn his back upon her people.

MRS. SHERMAN DEAD.

Wife of Noted Statesman Expired—Was 72 Years Old.

Mansfield, O., (Special.)—Mrs. John Sherman died at midnight, 72 years of age.

She was Miss Margaret Cecillia Stewart, only child of the late Judge Stewart, of this city. She was married to Mr. Sherman, December 31, 1848. No children.

Cyclone in Southern Virginia.

Richmond, Va., (Special.)—A cyclone struck Clarksville, Va., demolishing the property of the American Tobacco Company, unroofing the factory of J. P. Taylor & Co., and damaging the Hotel Grace. A heavy hailstorm accompanied the gale. No one was injured, but many had narrow escapes.

A Wife Murderer Hanged.

Williamsport, Pa., (Special.)—William H. Hummel was hanged here for the murder of his wife and her three children on November 16, 1899. He died bravely. Hummel married a widow with three children, and a week after the wedding he quarreled with his wife. While she and the children were sleeping he killed them with an axe. The bodies of his wife and two of the little ones were found in a hay rick, that of the baby being secreted in a stable.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

The report of Col. Howes shows a number of engagements with the Filipinos, in which the insurgents lost heavily.

Brigadier General Schwan arrived in Washington on sick leave. His health improved during the voyage.

Decoration Day was observed in Manila, the graves of the American soldiers in Malata Cemetery being decorated.

Major March and his men, worn out in the pursuit of Aguinaldo, arrived at Aparri.

The reorganization of the Cuban postal headquarters at Havana has been completed by a general reduction in the clerical force and in the salaries of those retained in the service.

Corrio, fugitive governor of Benguet, a friend of Aguinaldo, was captured.

The United States commissioners to the Philippines arrived at Manila and were formally received by General MacArthur. Judge Taft, in a talk with the Associated Press correspondent, outlined to some extent the work of the commission.

General Maximo Gomez was given a great reception in Havana on his return from Santo Domingo. It is believed he will engage in an active campaign for the future presidency of the Cuban Republic.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Toronto teamsters earn $38 a month.

Russia may take ten million tons of coal from Pittsburg.

The city of Newark is planning a State industrial exposition to be held in that city in 1902, and it is hoped to make it larger than anything of its kind ever seen in New Jersey.

In America Japanese service is not cheap. A Japanese going out to service expects to get $25 a month, no matter what he does, and a chef will have from $35 to $50. On a yacht a man will get from $60 to $100.

IS AGUINALDO DEAD?

MARCH'S MEN KILLED OFFICER WITH LEADER'S PAPERS.

SURPRISED AT LAGAT.

Filipino on Gray Horse Shot Dead or Badly Wounded—Body Carried Off by by Followers—The Saddlebags Contained Aguinaldo's Diary and Some Private Papers, Including Proclamations.

Vigan, Luzon, By Cable.)—Some of Major March's soldiers who have returned to Vigan tell a circumstantial story of the killing or wounding on May 19, at Lagat, by a detachment of the Thirty-third Infantry, of the Filipino officer believed to be Aguinaldo. The body was removed by natives.

Aguinaldo had 100 men; Major March 125. The American commander on May 7 reached Lebeagan, where Aguinaldo had made his headquarters since March 6. Aguinaldo had fled seven hours before, leaving all the beaten trails and traveling through the forest along the beds of streams. Toward evening May 19, Major March struck Aguinaldo's outpost about a mile outside of Lagat, killing four Filipinos and capturing two. From the latter he learned that Aguinaldo had camped there for the night.

Although exhausted and half starved, Major March's men entered Lagat on the run. They saw the natives scattering into the bushes or over the plateau. A thousand yards beyond the town, on the mountain side, the figures of 25 Filipinos, dressed in white, with their leader on a gray horse, were silhouetted against the sunset. The Americans fired a volley and saw the officer drop from his horse. His followers fled, carrying the body.

The Americans, on reaching the spot, caught the horse, which was richly saddled. Blood from a badly wounded man was on the animal and on the ground. The saddlebags contained Aguinaldo's diary and some private papers, including proclamations. One of these was addressed: "To the Civilized Nations." It protested against the American occupation of the Philippines. There were also found copies of Senator Beveridge's speech, translated into Spanish and entitled "The Death Knell of the Filipino People."

Major March, believing that the Filipinos had taken to a river which is tributary to the Chico, followed it for two days, reaching Tia, where he learned that a party of Filipinos had descended the river May 20 on a raft with the body of a dead or wounded man upon a litter covered with palm leaves.

There Major March reviewed his command, shoeless and exhausted, and picked out 24 of the freshest men, with whom he beat the surrounding country for six days longer but without finding any trace of the Filipinos. The Americans pushed on and arrived at Aparri May 29.

The officer shot was either Aguinaldo or his adjutant, and as the horse was richly caparisoned, it is a fair presumption that it was Aguinaldo.

The soldiers of General Young, Military Governor of Northwestern Luzon, captured early last month a native officer with papers revealing Aguinaldo's whereabouts. General Young immediately organized for pursuit, giving Major March a chance to finish the work begun in November. Major March left Candon May 10, hurrying north toward Laboagan, while Colonel Hare, with a battalion divided into two parts, started from Rangued, Province of Abra, covering the trails westward. The garrisons in the Cagayan Valley were disposed in such a way as to guard the avenues of escape eastward.

Spies heralded the approach of Major March with signal fires. On reaching Laboagan he apprehended a letter in Aguinaldo's handwriting, the ink of which was hardly dry, addressed to an officer of guerrillas in the Filipino army, and saying:

"There having arrived this morning at Laboagan a hostile column from Bokoe I have set out with all my forces. My road has no fixed destination."

This was signed "Colonel David" a sobriquet. Aguinaldo called at the Presidencia, from which he issued decrees and where his followers celebrated Easter with a banquet at a triangular table, when speeches were made eulogizing Gregorio del Pilar.

That night Major March's men slept in the bamboo, resuming the advance in the morning and reaching Lagat, 40 miles distant, in two days, although it was raining hard in the mountains all the time.

Aguinaldo's papers are important. They show that he took refuge in Isabela Province, where he remained until he established himself at Laboagan, Province of Abra, where he proposed to direct the rainy-season operations.

MRS. DEWEY'S LOST DIAMONDS.

Picked Up in the Gutter by a Little Colored Boy—Valued at $8,000.

Detroit, Mich., (Special.)—While walking from the Fellowcraft Club to her carriage Mrs. Dewey lost a star pendant set with sixty diamonds, and valued at $8,000. It was picked up from the gutter by a little colored boy, who thought he had found a buckle. Before taking it home with him the lad showed the jewel to some bystanders, and in this way the detectives, when they were notified of the loss traced the valuable ornament and recovered it. Mrs. Dewey was delighted when the officers returned the jewel to her.

Burglars Loot a Bank.

New Lisbon, Wis., (Special).—Burglars blew to pieces the vault of the Bank of New Lisbon and escaped with several thousand dollars in cash. The front of the building was partially wrecked.

Killed in a Sawmill.

Hanover, Pa., (Special.)—Rice Reherd, aged 22, of near Stewartstown, was almost instantly killed by falling against the saw of a portable sawmill.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Dispatches from Tien Tsin state that a train left there with detachments of American, British, Italian, French, Russian and Japanese marines for Pekin, the American contingent consisting of seven officers and fifty-six men. It was rumored that the foreign force would be opposed at the gate of the Chinese capital.

General Andre, the new French minister of war, ordered the prosecution of the Aurora, the Dreyfusard organ, for an attack on the army.

Fire destroyed much valuable property at Fort de France, Island of Martinique.

The American publishers' building at the Paris Exposition was opened.

The largest airship ever constructed is now being built in Berlin.

From various sections of China reports were received of further atrocities by the "Boxers," a number of massacres being reported and the destruction of railroad property. All the foreign warships landed marines to be sent to Pekin.

THE NEWS.

Indian children at the Oneida reservation in Wisconsin chopped off the head of a playmate. Eight Indians on a derrick, startled at the children's horrible act, lost their balance, fell, and were all killed.

It is suspected that David Brown, of Altoona, Pa., was poisoned, possibly by his sweetheart, who has since twice attempted to commit suicide.

Three colored men were killed by lightning while they were at work under the steamer Commodore Barney at Jacksonville, Fla.

Thomas D. Cottrell, an old speculator on the Chicago Board of Trade, shot himself. He had been despondent over financial reverses.

Miss Mary Croker, the California heiress, was married at Tuxedo Park to Francis Burton Harrison.

Daniel R. Hayes confessed in Philadelphia having circulated counterfeit fifty-dollar notes.

W. S. Taylor, of Kentucky, has declined to again be a candidate for governor.

At the club women's convention in Milwaukee officers were elected, Mrs. Rebecca Low, of Georgia, again becoming the president. Papers on various pertinent subjects were read.

General Otis and his wife met in Chicago for the first time since the general left to take command of the troops in the Philippines.

John Garrabrand, nineteen years old, and Caspar Zereswick, eighteen years old, were arraigned in Jersey City for murder.

Near Charlestown, W. Va., William Redman, colored, was killed by lightning and William H. Whitmore severely shocked.

The runners and drivers in the Delaware and Hudson Company's mines struck against a cut in wages.

Senator Chandler, as chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report resenting criticisms of the committee by Senator Clark.

The Senate adopted the conference report on the Sundry Civil bill and it was sent to the President.

The Penrose armor-plate amendment was carried in the Senate—39 to 35.

The total appropriations by the present Congress foot up $709,729,476.

Governor Roosevelt issued an order dismissing Major Clinton H. Smith, of the Seventy-first Regiment, for his conduct at the battle of San Juan.

John H. Holt, of Huntington, was nominated by Democratic State Convention for governor of West Virginia.

Captain B. B. Dovener was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First West Virginia district.

Former Congressman Dockery was nominated by Democrats for governor of Missouri by acclamation.

Indiana Democrats nominated John W. Kern for governor and reaffirmed the Chicago platform.

The President nominated General Joseph Wheeler to be brigadier general of the army.

The President nominated certain officers for Porto Rico and Hawaii and others for promotion in the army.

In the Senate Messrs. Hanna, Carter and Pettigrew had sharp words about charges made by Mr. Pettigrew.

The Senate, by a tie vote, refused to confirm W. D. Bynum as general appraiser at New York.

Major Johnson, with two companies of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, and twenty-five men of the Eighteenth, captured forty Filipino insurgents and ten thousand rounds of ammunition on an expedition to the Island of Tablas.

A committee of fifty prominent business men of St. Louis city have sent a communication to Governor Stephens asking him to order out militia to restore order in St. Louis. The strike situation is more serious and attacks on the cars continue.

Four men concerned in the Lancaster, Pa., revenue cigar stamp conspiracy confessed their guilt at Lancaster and were sent to prison.

Dr. Richard Salter Storrs, pastor emeritus of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, died at his home, after an illness of two weeks.

William H. Hummel was hanged at Williamsport, Pa., for the murder of his wife and three children on November 16, 1899.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has bought the property of the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Company.

Dr. Giles R. Chambers died at Vineland, N. J., of apoplexy. It was thought at first he had been murdered.

Risley Record was killed near Shrewsbury, Pa., by a swiftly revolving saw at a sawmill.

A collision occurred on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad near Weldon, in which two men were instantly killed and three seriously injured. No. 32, known as the Atlantic Coast Line fast mail train, ran into an open switch at Garysburg, resulting in a collision with some freight cars.

Sheriff Noel Roberts and two other men were shot to death at St. Augustin, Texas, as the result of a feud which also involved the killing of a former sheriff and his son within a week.

San Francisco health authorities declared that the death of the Chinaman, which was investigated, was due to the bubonic plague.

An attempt to hold up the northbound cannon-ball train near Longview, Texas, was foiled by the express messenger.

John A. Graham, a Savannah capitalist, killed City Councilman John Bradford in Tallahassee, Fla.

John R. Hoke, of Hanover, Pa., was robbed by a thief who had politely asked to have a note changed.

The frigate Lancaster left Philadelphia with five hundred boys and landsmen for a cruise.

The town hall of Foxboro, Mass., was burned, one man being killed and two injured.

The anniversary of the birthday of Jefferson Davis was celebrated in Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Giles Chambers, a prominent physician of Vineland, N. J., was assassinated.

A mob of colored men lynched Dago Pete, colored, at Tutwiler, Miss.

Mrs. Harriet Barnes committed suicide at her home in Millville, N. J.

Patrick Flannery was arrested in Shamokin, Pa., on the charge of kicking his wife to death.

Rev. Benjamin J. Kelley was consecrated bishop of Savannah by Cardinal Gibbons, assisted by the Bishop of Wilmington and the Bishop of Charleston. The services were held in the Cathedral-Church in Richmond and were very impressive.

A new trial was denied in Philadelphia to Mrs. Anna R. Gazzam, who was ordered to pay $25,000 for alienating the affections of the husband of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Reading.

Miss Olga Nethersole's proposed trip to Europe was stopped by suits filed against her by Marcus Mayer, her manager, and Clyde Fitch, the playwright.

William F. Miller, the Franklin syndicate swindler, was taken to Sing Sing.

NOW IN PRETORIA.

ROBERTS' FORCES HAVE ENTERED TRANSVAAL CAPITAL.

WAR CONSIDERED AS OVER.

London Again Wildly Enthusiastic—Scenes Anent the Relief of Mafeking Re-Enacted Upon the Streets of the World's Metropolis—Sad News From Lindley a Slight Offset to Recent Successes.

London, Eng., (By Cable.)—A leading stage in the South African war was brought to a close when Lord Roberts' British troops occupied Pretoria.

Lord Roberts sent a series of dispatches to the London War Office describing the occupation of Pretoria and the events that preceded it. No defense was made of the city itself or the forts around it, though the Boers made a hard fight at Six-Mile Spruit or creek, about 10 miles south of the capital. The battle began about noon on Monday. The Boers were on both banks of the spruit and the British attacked.

After some fighting the burghers retreated and the British followed until they found themselves under a heavy fire from concealed cannon. It was another "trap," but on account of Lord Roberts' vastly superior numbers it did not succeed. After an artillery conflict the Boers retired, taking their cannon safely away. They next tried to turn the British left, and made some progress, but General Hamilton arrived with reinforcements and the Boers finally retreated. The fight had continued until dark and the invaders encamped on the battlefield.

Generals French and Hutton were sent north of Pretoria and Lord Roberts prepared to advance with his main army at daybreak. An officer with a flag of truce was sent to demand the surrender of Pretoria. Just before midnight messengers from Gen. Louis Botha, the Boer commander-in-chief, visited Lord Roberts and proposed an armistice for the purpose of settling terms of surrender. Lord Roberts replied that he was not prepared to discuss terms, as the surrender must be unconditional. Later General Botha sent word that he had decided not to defend the city. It was arranged by local officials that the surrender should occur at 2 P. M., at which time the British troops entered.

Mrs. Kruger, wife of the Boer president, remains in Pretoria. Lord Roberts cables that a few of the 4,500 British prisoners have been taken away, but most of them are still at Waterval, in the northern suburbs of the capital, and will probably be released.

London madly celebrated the occupation of Pretoria. The rougher element took possession of many of the streets, throwing dirt, insulting women and committing other acts of rowdyism.

TRAINS COLLIDE.

DISASTROUS FREIGHT WRECK AT DOVER, DEL.

Dover, Del., (Special.)—At 3.30 P. M. at Dover, Del., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, a division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, occurred the most disastrous railroad wreck that has ever happened at this place. The north-bound local freight was slowly pulling in at Dover, preparing to take water, when the heavy north-bound Norfolk strawberry freight train came thundering at a high rate of speed in the rear, telescoping eight heavily loaded refrigerator cars.

Two cars were converted into splinters. Steel rails were broken like pipestems. Eight cars were piled upon one another, taking fire from the buried locomotive, flames leaping high in the air. The fireman was saved, but the engineer was fatally injured. Five tramps were buried beneath the wreck, three of whom were saved after prodigious efforts of townsmen and the local fire company, though one of them afterwards died. Another had both legs and ribs broken; another was hurt in the shoulders, while the bodies of the other two have not yet been found.

The local fire company fought the flames for three hours with only one line of hose, and the nearest fireplug half a mile away.

The wrecking train arrived from Clayton about five o'clock and proceeded to clear the tracks. Superintendent Holliday came upon the scene and gave it his personal supervision. The two trains were composed of more than one hundred heavily loaded refrigerator cars, and the collision was terrific. The heavy cars were thrown about like rubber balls. Thousands of people visited the scene.

Wife Killed, Husband Drunk.

Shamokin, Pa., (Special).—Patrick Flannery, sixty-four years old, was arrested on suspicion of having choked and kicked his wife, aged sixty-six years, to death at their home here. The couple had been drinking heavily, and neighbors say they saw Flannery assault her several times. Mary Cavanaugh, a daughter, called at the home late in the day and discovered her father rocking himself near the corpse of his wife in the kitchen. He was drunk, and the police had no trouble in arresting him.

Killed in a Railroad Wreck.

Hamilton, O., (Special).—The engine of a fast freight on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis Railroad jumped the track west of this city. Eleven cars loaded with stock were wrecked. Timothy Mahoney, David Starkey and Ambrose Smith, trainmen, and two unknown boys who were stealing a ride were killed. The loss will be about $5,000.

Killed With a Club.

Petersburg, Va., (Special.)—Mr. George Perkins died at Dewitt from the effects of a blow received from a negro. In a quarrel, the negro struck Perkins over the head with a heavy club, and fractured his skull. The murderer is at large; he is known.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate passed the bill for the extradition of criminals in Cuba; also the General Deficiency bill and the Emergency River and Harbor bill.

The President sent to Congress a number of nominations for offices in Hawaii, and also promotions in the army and navy.

Rafael Zaldivaar, the new minister from Salvador, was presented to Secretary Hay.

The House passed the Anti-trust bill, only one member voting in the negative.

The naval court-martial found Captain McGowan, of the monitor Monadnock, guilty, but unanimously recommended that clemency be extended to him.

The House, after a lively debate, adopted a rule for the consideration of an amendment to the constitution bearing on trusts and an anti-trust law.

The Senate passed the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, including an appropriation for a memorial bridge across the Potomac.

A TRIBUTE.

I love it! I love it! I love it!
The passionate, sorrowful sea.
Through the wind and the wrack and the tempest
It thunders is summons to me:
And I come at its call, for it holds me in thrall,
I would not be free.

I stretch out my arms in the darkness,
And answer the voice that I know.
And it thrills me, enchants me, enslaves me,
With its infinite nameless woe.
While the wind sweeps by with its strange wind cry,
And the clouds drift low.

Oh, Ocean, my friend My beloved!
When my last great call shall come,
And the arms I would reach shall be powerless,
And the lips that would speak shall be dumb,
Wilt thou take me to rest in thy great deep breast,
Till thy work be done
—Mary F. Carman, in the Criterion.

A GHOST I MET.

BY REV. WM. E. BARTON.

Ghosts seem to be popular just now; I hear their noiseless tread and feel their delightful literary shudder in books and stories not a few. But once I met a ghost, and he was less pleasant in life than in a book.

It was the second year of my teaching school in the mountains of Kentucky. I had come to feel much at home, and had ridden far and wide in the hills. Horses were at my disposal, but I broke a mule to the saddle, and rode him through Cumberland Gap, into Virginia and back, a hundred miles and more. I came to prefer a mule for long rides over the hills, but on shorter rides I more frequently rode a clay-bank pony.

Early in this second year I formed the habit of spending an evening each week with the teacher in an adjacent district, and this gave me regularly a ride home of several miles in the dark. It was made at least a mile longer by the angle which the road made down to the ford.

This extra mile I grudged most of all, and when the water was not too high, I took a short cut through the woods, striking the creek a mile higher up. This way was by a mere bridle-path, which led through an old field and along a ridge, and then through a half-mile of low-growing beech-trees, where one had to ride carefully to keep on his horse in the dark—and it was dark in there.

One night I heard some animal crashing through the underbrush above me, and keeping near me until a reached the creek. The next week I heard near at hand the pathetic, fearsome, half-human and half-fiendish cry of a panther. And so I took to carrying a revolver with me, and for a time kept the main road.

But a moonlight night brought me back to my short cut again, and I kept it thenceforth, even if once or twice the water was high enough to set my horse to swimming. But the longer road, I dare say, would sometimes have proved the shorter way home. At least, there was one time when it would have saved me a fright and a delay.

There was only one house on the short-cut road, if I may it a road. It was the deserted cabin belonging to tne old fields, and it stood not far from the highway. A disagreeable story was told about it, and uncomfortable things were alleged to have been seen there. These associated themselves not only with the house, which stood with gaping door and sunken roof and tumble-down stick chimney, but also with the dead sycamore-tree that stood in the fork of the path below the house.

In truth, the tree looked fearsome enough at night. It stood out so white and bare, so gallows-like and so menacing, that it alone might well have been an object of fear. A ghost of a tree it was—rooted in its own grave, a bleak, white tombstone of a tree. I looked at it as I rode under it, with a certain half-expectation of seeing some alarming thing happen there.

It came one chill, drizzly night. There were occasional angry spits of rain, with long-separated and far-distant glows of lightning. It was a shivering, creeping night, with a touch of something in the air that led one to anticipate trouble. I remember distinctly that my friend said to me as I left: "This is the very night to see a ghost."

I think I really expected to see something that night. The shudder of it was in the bones of things in general, and I could feel it creeping into my own. And I never doubted that the place to see it was the dead sycamore tree. Yet there was a certain fascination in the prospect which made me take the short cut. I did not want to see what was there, yet I could not bring myself to avoid it.

So the tree came in sight, and at the view I started. There it stood, white against the background of the haunted house, but—I must be mistaken, yet I could not be—the trunk was unusually white to-night I cast my eye along it. The eight feet at the bottom were so white that by comparison the upper part looked dark. And just as I began to assure myself, against my conviction and the evidence of my senses, that it was only imagination, my horse gave a snort and made a quick turn with me. There was no doubt about it now. There was something there.

I got my hores around to face the situation, and as calmly as I could, considering my own feelings and those of the horse, inspected the frightful object ahead. It was certainly a hideous thing.

The figure was about eight feet high. It had white horns, and a neckless head that bobbed about in a menacing way. It had arms which made threatening gestures, and it moved out into the path as I looked and stood clear of the tree. I held my horse with my right hand, and passed my left through my hair to see if it stood erect. I took courage from the fact that it did not; although why it did not I could not and cannot understand. I certainly felt the bristling sensation that made me want to pull down my hat.

I do not like to be thought a coward, yet I am not at all disposed to claim that I was unmoved by the object before me. If I argued that it was not a ghost because it could not be, the answer was indubitable that it was something, and if not a ghost, it answered the description of one. If it was a ghost, it was apparently something quite as formidable.

Indeed, had I know that it was a ghost I might almost have felt relief. Still I held my horse with face to the front, and urged him on with my heels. The hill rose abruptly on one side; a deep ravine was on the other. There was only the alternative of going ahead or turning back, and I could not quite go back.

So, striking in my spurs, I dashed by the ghost, which made a lunge at us as we passed that caused my horse to shy dangerously. On I rode a little way up the ridge, at first congratulating myself that I was safely by. Then—was it courage, or curiosity, or cowardice lest I seem to myself a coward? —I turned my unwilling horse and rode back again.

The ghost was still there, and when I came somewhat near, renewed its hostile gesticulation and approach. My horse, which had barely got by when headed toward home, would go no farther when facing away from home. At length I dismounted, and holding my bridle in my left hand and my riding-whip in the right, approached the ghost. The ghost ceased to come toward me, and seeing me still coming on, began slowly to retreat, still waving me back with his flapping arms, and his broken-neck and bobbing head.

I would have advanced more rapidly, now that it was retreating, but my advance was impeded by the pulling back of my horse. I may as well confess that while I had the courage enough, at a pinch, to face the ghost, I had not enough to hitch the horse. The horse was my final resort for a retreat, and I still did not know what object I was facing, or into what sort of ambuscade he was backing.

I have heard that all men are cowards in the dark, and I partly believe it. Still I also believe that a man never really knows to what point his cowardice may be pushed back till he stands alone in the dark and face to face with peril.

I gained upon my ghost. At the last minute he got tangled in his own ghostliness and stumbled over a less ghostly companion, and I was upon him and punched the butt of my whip against the white. It yielded, and struck flesh behind; and the ghost shrank, frightened from the impact.

Then I seized the ghost firmly. He stopped, but two skulking figures ran away, and the ghost turned and grappled with me. I was at a disadvantage with only one hand, but I gave him a wrench that even a ghost may not have found comfortable ,and which elicited a cry of pain.

It was the retreating footseps of his companions, however, that most distressed him. As soon as he heard these, he was as much afraid to be alone with me as I had been to be alone with him; and I took courage from his fear, and from his solidity as well. My ghost was not past feeling the pain of a wrenched elbow.

I made another grab at him, and got him near the throat. He shooked himself loose, but I held the cloth, and he disengaged himself from his ghostly trapping and ran. A moment later he fired his pistol, and then two other pistol shots came from his companions a little farther down the road.

The danger was past. There was no chance of his hitting me while he ran, and his friends' shots were from a safe distance. It was far too dark for anything like certain aim, and I had no real idea that they wanted to hit me. It was their warning that I was not to follow them farther.

I had no thought of following them. I turned to inspect my capture. It was made of two sheets and some light poles. The two main sticks were crossed, and the upper part made the horns, while the lower part was either held by, or fastened to, the chief ghost. The head was a blown up bladder, and I must say that its hideous bobbing between the horns was frightful out of all proportion to its real character. I guessed that the arms were worked by the two assistants, but of this I was not sure. Their presence may have been for the sake of their moral support.

I tried to take my prize home, but I could not get it near my horse. So I threw it into the creek, remounted, shouted a somewhat boastful defiance to the ghost's friends, telling them, if I remember right, where they could find the ghost, and that they would be found in the same place if they played ghost again, and rode off.

A quarter of a mile ahead, as I followed the ridge, I saw another white object approaching me, moving to right and left as the path followed the curves of the ridge. I was angry by this time, and ready to fight. I had had enough of ghosts for one night. I said to myself: so I bore down upon him at full speed. He looked terrifying as I came nearer, and was manifestly coming at me along the ridge top. But my horse did not shrink from him as from the former one.

In a moment we were upon him, and he turned with a bellow and fled down the ridge. It was a white steer. At another time he would not have startled me at all, but after the experience at the sycamore tree I was ready to see a ghost in whatever looked white that night.

Even so, I am certain many people, in their nervous excitement, invest harmless objects seen at night and under unusual circumstances with all the attributes that make good ghost stories.

This, however, did not explain the first ghost; but I did not have to wait long to learn the truth. I reflected that if I told no one about it, and came to hear of it, the report that reached me must needs come from the ghost or his friends.

Sure enough, within a fortnight a young man from the other district said to me: "I heerd that you seed a ghost down by Bill Trooper's haunted dead sycamore."

"I take it that you were the ghost," said I.

He stoutly denied the accusation, and I pressed him as to the source of his information. And so it came out that he was not the ghost himself, but one of the kindred spirits that accompanied his ghostship. He gave me the names of the others, and I learned the animus of the ghost. There was a young lady in the family where the teacher boarded, and a young man who lived near and was fond of her, thought my frequent visits to the teacher were addressed to his lady-love. He devised this plan to discourage my visits, and had no difficulty in getting his friends to assist so worthy an enterprise.

That is the whole story, except that he is married now to the girl whom he loved and still loves. I am glad of it; for I never had the ghost of an idea of proving his rival.—Youth's Companion.

ELECTRICITY ON THE KEARSARGE.

It Does Everything but Call the Roll and Scrub the Decks.

At Old Point Comfort the other day Captain Folger of the Kearsarge told me, writes W. E. Eurtis, that they did everything on that battleship with electricity except to call the roll and scrub the decks. Sixty motors of 480 horse-power and 350 kilowatts furnish power for every device that was formerly operated by steam. The ship is wired on the three-wire system, so that the motors can be operated at two coltages—160 and 80—which is analogous to the use of 160 and 80 pounds of steam. On the previous group of battleships—the Indiana, Massachusetts and the Oregon class—the motors are only ninety-six horse-power and seventy-two kilowatts. On English ships the use of electricity is still confined to incandescent lights, search lights and signal apparatus, but upon the Kearsarge and the Kentucky steam pipes are almost entirely abolished.

From the central station the captain can communicate with every officer by telephone either in battle or at anchor. It is unnecessary to keep aids and orderlies running from one end of the ship to the other. It is only necessary for him to tell the boy at his elbow what he wants done, either in the kitchen or the ammunition magazines or the turrets or the engine rooms, and orders can be given and reports received as readily as if the captain were talking with his subordinates face to face. Thus the communication of all orders within the ship is carried on over wires. All the signals and all indicators are attached to wires, and diving lanterns are provided, by which the bottom of the hull can be inspected at any time. The turrets are turned, the guns are manipulated, the ammunition is hoisted out of the magazines, the guns are loaded, rammed and fired and the gases are blown out of them by electricity after each discharge.

All the winches and hoisting apparatus on the several decks, all the repair shops and other machinery fittings and all the ventilating apparatus are run by electricity. The boats are lowered and hoisted, all the machinery, armor, coal, ammunition, stores and supplies are taken into the ship and stowed away by electric power, and in the next group of ships to be built the doors to the water-tight compartments will be rigged so that the captain can open and close them from the conning tower.

All this makes it necessary for the officers and sailors of the navy to have a thorough knowledge of the electrical science, and schools of instruction, both for officers and enlisted men, with electrical workshops, have been established at Newport and at the navy yards at New York, Boston, Norfolk and San Francisco.—Chicago Record.

Hirsute Troubles.

"I'm going out of the museum business," said the beared lady, indignantly. "I'm not going to be a marvel of nature any more."

"What's the difficulty?" said the manager.

"The other ladies in the show have a debating society, in which they discuss current politics, and they get angry and won't speak to me. They say I'm the only one to be the populist, and don't know the arguments.

The Situation.

"Is a man influenced more by heredity or by environment?"

"Humph! If heredity brings a man money he can make his own environment."—Chicago Record.

SUPERSTITIOUS MINERS.

PROSPECTORS FOR GOLD GOOD PATRONS OF CLAIRVOYANTS.

Miners Consult the Spirits---They Dig Where Told, Even Though Experienced men Scoff---Sensation Created by a "Dream Miner."

Superstition plays a large part in gold mining. If the facts were generally known it would be proved that a majority of the mines in Colorado are being operated as much on account of some hint from unseen forces as from the advice of material experts.

First and foremost, the Colorado prospector puts faith in his own judgment, but he is not averse to having that judgment backed by spiritualistic advice, so, as soon as he stakes out his claim, he frequently seeks a "medium" and has a "reading" over a piece of surface ore. On account of the large patronage from the ranks of the prospectors and miners, Colorado supports an immense number of clairvoyants and seers of every description, and all of them claim to be able to tell what is many feet below the surface of the ground merely by looking at a piece of ore that is taken from the top.

Perhaps the most notable example of mine operating largely on the strength of spiritualistic advice is found in the Geyser mine at Silver Cliff, Col. This is the deepest mine in Colorado, being 2,250 feet below the surface. The mine takes its name from its peculiar geological formation. It is being sunk in the centre of what was evidently once a volcano crater. When the work was started, years ago, the miners found round, hard stones, almost like the "hard heads" which are used for paving city streets. When these were cracked open a small kernel of gold ore was found in the centre. This kernel did not run high in value, being infiinitesimal, but it encouraged the prospectors to keep on. It was figured that these rocks were formed when the last eruption took place in the volcanic crater. It was estimated that, as the shaft was sunk deeper, larger rocks and comparatively larger gold kernels would be found. On this theory the work was carried on until a depth of several hundred feet was reached. Then capital gave out and the mine would probably have been abandoned had not a clairvoyant claimed to have received information that if the work was pushed so much deeper fabulous values would be struck.

Armed with this information, the promoters went East. Boston capitalists were interested, and it is claimed that they were also given first hand the spiritualistic information about the reward awaiting those who persevered in the work. With plenty of capital back of the mine, an immense hoist was built, the elevator being unique in that it contains a passenger section for the use of the stockholders or officials who may wish to visit the mine. The work was pushed vigorously, though there was no ore in sight, and the determined promoters sunk 1,100 feet without striking a sign of encouragement. At last, however, ore bodies were opened up, and now it is reported that the mine is on the road to prosperity, though no statement has been given out as to whether the prophecies of the spiritualistic adviser have been fully realized.

A similar case has come to public attention near Boulder, Col., Thomas J. Shelton of "vibration" fame having located a mine near that city and having secured capital to work the property through an alleged vision. Shelton is a Kentuckian, who has been engaged in many different enterprises, including newspaper work and preaching. While engaged in the publishing business in Little Rock, Ark., it is said he had a dream which brought him to Colorado. In his dream he saw a spot on the slope of a mountain near Boulder. The spot was firmly impressed on his memory, and in 1898 he located a claim on a mountain slope that seemed to correspond in every way with the location pictured in his mind. No difficulty was experienced in raising capital and the work of developing the property has progressed steadily, though no ore of any promise has been encountered. In spite of this discouraging circumstance, the promoter is not worried a particle, as he claims to have been told, to a fraction of a foot, at what depth the pay ore would be struck. This depth has not yet been reached, so it is claimed.

Besides his Copper Rock mine, as the property is called, Shelton operates a "vibration" office. Through the influence of his mind he claims to be able to give people advice that will result in wealth and fame. He has an office force that is kept busy dictating answers to correspondents in all parts of the world, who want these "vibrations." The letters are said to contain "vibrations." Nobody can see them, but the promoter says they are there and he has convinced so many persons that he is speaking the truth that he is making a large income at $1 per "vibration."

Another "dream" miner, who created quite a sensation in Colorado a few years ago and who is still convinced that he has untold wealth in sight as the result of advice from mysterious sources, is Joseph Carey of Rockford, Ill. Carey never had any experience in mining, but a few years ago he claims he was visited in a dream by the spirit of an Indian squaw. The squaw appeared three times and each time she told Carey that there was wealth awaiting him in an unprospected and apparently barren field near Golden.

Col. Carey, after the third dream, lost no time in coming to Colorado. He went directly to Golden, and then followed up what is known as Indian gulch, west of the town. After proceeding a short distance up the gulch he located his claim, in the exact spot which was pointed out by the squaw. He began to sink a shaft, but soon had to suspend work on account of lack of capital for development. Trouble also arose over the question of his right to the property. This was finally smoothed over, and Carey has worked doggedly on his claim, in spite of the sneers of old miners, who say that gold will never be found so far down in the foothills. He says he has but a little way to proceed, when, according to the dream prophet, he will open up an immense vein of gold-bearing ore.—Chicago Record.

HYPNOTIC TRAPS FOR INNOCENT.

Confessions of Crimes Made By Persons Afterward Proved Guiltless.

At a last meeting of the Medico-Legal Society, in New York City, Thomson Jay Hudson, of Washington, author of a work on psychology, spoke on confessions made by innocent persons. He said that these confessions are due to the law of suggestion and by persons who are under the control of the hypnotic suggestion of others.

Taking this law as established and laying stress upon its importance in criminal cases, he said that detectives should not be "turned loose upon a person charged with murder and allowed to browbeat him into a confession," and that humanity demands that a rule of evidence be adopted "forbidding the consideration, under any circumstances, of confessions by persons charged with capital crimes."

Mr. Hudson said that it is well known that many persons have made criminal confessions who have afterward been proved to be entirely innocent. He cited the famous case of the Boorns, of Vermont, in the early part of this century, in which two brothers confessed to having murdered their brother-in-law, and it was afterward established, by the return of the man supposed to have been murdered, that the crime had not been committed. Such cases, notably in the days of Salem witchcraft, were so common that a universal law is necessary to explain them. This law, he said, had been discovered by European students of the phenomena of hypnotism and psychology, and that it is what is now known as hypnotic suggestion.

It is only in cases of crimes punishable with death, Mr. Hudson said, that this law of suggestion operates. It is now known, he said, "that an innocent person can be compelled to believe that

"If that humane and merciful maxim of the law is to prevail, that it is better that ten guilty men should escape than one innocent person should be punished, a rule of evidence must be adopted forbidding the consideration, under any circumstances, of confessions by persons charged with capital crimes. And the first step in that direction should be the abolition of what is known, in the parlance of criminal detectives, as the 'sweating' system; that system under which a detective is turned loose upon a person charged with murder, and allowed to browbeat him into a confession."

This state of mind in which it may be controlled by hypnotic suggestion, Mr. Hudson calls the "subjective condition," and, he said, "the dread of impending death will cause certain persons to enter spontaneously the subjective condition. A strong suggestion, vigorously enforced by a dominant personality upon a person in the subjective condition, will cause the latter to believe in its absolute verity, and to act upon it in all essentials as though it were true, even though the suggestion be contrary to fact, reason, experience and the evidences of the senses."—New York Herald.

Downfall of a Romance.

At a large wedding reception recently the attention of a couple of girls was attracted to a rather fine-looking man, whose prematurely gray hair and clear-cut features combined in giving him a distinguished appearance. "I see him at nearly every large wedding I go to,' said one. "I wonder who he can be I've asked lots of people, and nobody seems to know. Yet he seems to be invited everywhere." "Yes; I've noticed him, too," said the other girl. "While he apparently goes to all the big weddings, he doesn't seem to know anybody; or, at least, I've never seen him talking to anybody. He's such an interesting looking man, too. I'd love teresting looking man, too. I'd love to meet him. He looks like a man who had lived and—and suffered!"

A young man standing near, who couldn't help overhearing this conversation, laughed. "Perhaps I can throw some light upon the identity of your mysterious hero," he said. "Do you know him?" exclaimed both girls in the same breadth. "Well, I can't say that I exactly know him," replied the young man; "but I know who he is. He's a private detective, employed by a fashionable Chestnut street firm which does a large business in wedding presents. Perhaps you have noticed that he never strays far away from the tables on which the gifts are displayed. That's what he's there for—to watch them, for many of them came from his establishment. You know there are social highwaymen in——"

"Let's go downstairs and get some refreshments," interrupted one of the girls.—Philadelphia Record.

His Parcel.

Mrs. Lots—Hasn't that man next door got a mortgage on his place?

Mr. Lots—Yes, indeed, he has.

Mrs. Lot—Why does he refer to the property as a parcel?

Mr. Lots—Because it's tied up, I suppose.—Yonkers Statesman.

A FABLE OF SOCIETY.

Being Rather Hard on the Woman Who Has Aspirations.

A plain and sensible husband and father, who was making a modest livelihood in the retail dry goods business, had a wife who was ambitious to shine in society. She was quite well aware that her husband's means were not of sufficient magnitude to permit an extraordinary dazzle in that glittering galaxy of gaiety, glamour and gentility, but she banked on the matrimonial alliance of at least one of her two beautiful daughters with an aged millionaire who was ready at any moment to marry any pretty girl who would accept him.

Naturally enough, it was not to be expected that any young and pretty girl could love any old thing like he was; but then he was so rich that love might well be asked to take a back seat.

Now, the husband of this ambitious lady and the father of the two beautiful daughters was foolish enough to think that love mixed with matrimony better than money did, and he was averse to the machinations of his wife to dispose of either of the daughters to the millionaire at a price. One day the lady, in no pleasant humor, spoke to her husband on the subject of his opposition.

"I should think," she said, "that you would have some ambition for your daughters. You have never been able to furnish them with the means their beauty, accomplishments and position demand, and now, when I am doing my utmost to do a parent's part by at least one of them, you must oppose my efforts and seek to thwart my purpose: I should think you would show some sign of appreciation of the attention and honor paid us by the wealthy gentleman whom I so highly respect."

"Forgive me, my dear," responded the husband, contritely. "When the gentleman comes this evening I will obey you and show some sign of appreciation."

Upon this the wife was greatly mollified, and the husband went down town to his store, returning in the evening a little later than usual, but quite cheerful.

At half-past 8 o'clock the wealthy gentleman called, and shortly after the lady followed her, bearing in his hands an artistically painted card fully a yard square.

"It is the sign I promised for the gentleman," he said, handing it to his wife, and she read upon it in large letters, "Please Call On Us Before Purchasing Elsewhere."

Thereupon the lady fell into a state of madness, from which she has scarcely yet recovered, and the husband is taking his meals down town and sleeping in his store.—Washington Star.

Rules For Horse Traders.

David Harum was a good horse trader, but a recent transaction in horseflesh which was made by a well-known Memphian shows that there are others who know how to get the long end of a horse trade. Several weeks ago this Memphis man saw a fine buggy horse which he thought he wanted. He located the owner and asked the price. "One fifty," was the reply. After looking the animal over closely and trying her speed he concluded it was a good trade, and without more ado wrote a check for the amount. The next day he found that the mare was as blind as a bat, but this did not hinder her speed nor detract from her general appearance. He drove the animal for several weeks and succeeded in attracting the admiration of another lover of horse-flesh, who made a proposal to purchase.

"Well," said the Memphian, "I gave one fifty for her, but I will let you have her for one sixty-five."

The prospective owner looked the animal over and concluded he had a bargain. He paid over the money and took the mare. When the animal was unharnessed the first thing she did was to run against a post, and then by way of emphasizing the fact that she was blind, fell over a barrel. The next day the buyer came back to the Memphian with blood in his eye.

"Colonel, you know that mare you sold me," he began. "Well, she's stone blind."

"I know it," replied the colonel, with an easy air.

"You didn't say anything to me about it," said the purchaser, his face reddening with anger.

"Well, I'll tell you," replied the colonel, 'that fellow who sold her to me didn't tell me about it, and I just concluded that he didn't want it known."

The new owner took his medicine and is now on the lookout for a friend on whom he can even things.—Memphis Commercial.

Trades in Old Plate Glass.

One of the novel business trades of London is that of a dealer in second-hand plate glass. The large plates of this kind of glass are insured when put in a window, and when any of them is broken the owner of the injured glass usually prefers that the insurance company should replace the broken plate rather than he should be paid its price. The dealer in the second-hand glass contrives to utilize what remains of the unbroken part of the glass, cutting it into panes of smaller size and disposing of them to various firms.

Paris Exposition Illumination.

There are said to be about 430,000 electric lights in the Paris Exposition grounds, the illuminating power of which is equivalent to the consumption of about 84,000 quarts of oil per hour.

SHOES

That Stand on Their Own Bottoms

That is true literally and it is just as true metaphorically. Our shoes stand on their own bottoms. They rest on their well earned reputation. People know them. People like them. People buy them. People wear them.

We carry no shoes that must be bolstered up with clever names and elaborate advertising. We advertise our shoes to let the public know what we are doing, but our advertising is merely an incident. With some it is the whole thing. Without advertising some business would die. This is not that sort of a business.

For many years we have been shoeing the people of this bailiwick with unvarying satisfaction. Upon the record we have made the business stands. We maintain that record by maintaining the same high quality in our shoes and by keeping the prices down to the lowest safe point.

Mingle's Shoe Store.

Bellefonte, Pa.

Good News Again

Centre Hall is the high-point along the Lewisburg and Tyrone R. R. by 500 feet and that is why it required

Over Two Car Loads of Furniture, Wall Paper, Blinds, etc.,

To fill our spring orders. Prices are way down.

J. S. DAUBERMAN,

146m CENTRE HALL.

The Rails Spread.

Friday morning the passenger train on the Central Railroad coming into Mill Hall, met with an accident which might have proved disastrous had the train been running fast at the time. While passing a point opposite the upper axe factory, the engineer checked the speed to avoid striking several cows that were slow about moving off the track. Before the locomotive regained the usual rate of speed the rails spread, and the engine and one coach left the track. The ties and rails for a short distance were torn up. The passengers on the train walked to Mill Hall.

Hurt by a Blast.

Friday morning about eight o'clock Thomas Fulton, an employe at McCalmont company's quarries, near Bellefonte, was seriously injured while putting off a "pop" blast. He had placed a stick of dynamite on a stone and lighted it, but thinking it had gone out he started to light it again when it went off within a few feet of him. His face, hands and arms were pierced with the jagged stones. While no bones were broken yet his injuries are quite serious. His eyes were filled with dust and dirt but it is thought that his eyesight is not affected.

Elected Teachers.

The school board met in regular session on Tuesday evening, and elected Frank Foreman and Miss Anna Bartholomew to the third grade and primary schools respectively, the positions they occupied last year. For the high school there were a number of applicants, all from a distance, and a principal will be elected at a future meeting. For the grammar school there was no applicant, but the position will be filled later. No other business was transacted.

Arm Broken.

Mrs. William Heckman, on the Gregg farm west of Centre Hall, broke both bones above the wrist on her right arm on Monday evening. She was going out to feed the chickens and slipped on a wet plank. In trying to save herself from a fall Mrs. Heckman threw back her arm, and struck it across the edge of a plank. Dr. Lee reduced the fractures and Mrs. Heckman is getting along as well as can be expected.

Centennial Speakers.

Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith and Hon. James M. Beck, United States district attorney, both of Philadelphia, have accepted invitations to attend the Centre County Centennial celebration in July and make addresses. Both are men of national repute, and will be worth hearing.

ACCIDENT AT CENTRE HILL.

Seven Men Badly Hurt While Tearing Down the Old Church.

On Monday afternoon a serious accident occurred at Centre Hill, in which seven men were badly injured by part of the old Presbyterian church falling down, precipitating the men who were working on it, a distance of about twenty-five feet to the ground.

The building is one of the old landmarks on this side of the valley, and was sold recently at public sale to B. D. Brisbin. The building was to be torn down and on Monday morning Brisbin and Boozer, the purchasers, started to dismantle the structure. The church is built of brick and the contractors had a gang of about ten men at work. The roof and flooring on the eastern end of the building had been torn down. Six men were at work removing a large trussed girder which ran across from the sides of the building and was one of the supports to the roof. On the north side of the building where the girder rested on the brick wall, the timber was rotten, and began to sag down. The men noticed this at the time but thought there was no danger. With a crash the timber broke and fell to the basement below, precipitating the men with it. The crash was a terrific one and was heard for a long distance. With the fall of the timber a blinding cloud of dust from plaster and dirt went up. The men were all thrown in a heap, and assistance was soon at hand to assist in carrying out the injured.

The end of the heavy girder was not loosened from the south side of the building and on this end was working D. A. Boozer, who quickly scrambled down uninjured, and assisted in caring for the men.

Aaron Thomas, William Meyer and Fred Christine were lying near together unconscious. Miller Goodhart and Samuel Snyder were able to crawl out on their hands and knees. Doctors from Centre Hall were summoned at once, and Drs. Lee, Emerick and Park were soon on the scene of the accident. The injured men were carried to the home of Mrs. Adam Smith and the wounds dressed.

Aaron Thomas had eight ribs broken, four on each side. He received a bad cut near the right eye, and was also severely injured and skinned about the right arm and along his body. The right ankle was sprained.

William Meyer had a rib broken, and has the muscles torn on his right arm. He was also badly bruised about the limbs and body.

Fred Christine was struck on the side of the head by a heavy timber and was bruised about the body.

Samuel Snyder sustained injuries in the back and was also skinned up and bruised.

Miller Goodhart had his right leg badly sprained and was also skinned and scratched.

Severe injuries were those sustained by Morris Burkholder, son of Mrs. Mary Burkholder, of Centre Hill. He was working below with Ralph Boozer knocking plaster off lath. Ralph escaped without injury but Morris was struck across the left side of the face by a heavy piece of timber, and his jaw was broken at the chin and crushed to pieces near the ear. Six teeth in front were knocked out and several others were loosened and broken off on the left side. The young man bled profusely from the left ear. He was also badly cut about the neck and face.

Ed. Royer had the bones on his right hand broken.

The men were given all the medical attention possible and were then brought to their homes in Centre Hall. They were confined to their homes for a day or so, and are now able to move about. The injuries of Thomas, Meyer and Burkholder were the most severe and it will be some time before they will be able to do any work.

Ralph Boozer in going for a doctor on his bicycle, was thrown from his wheel and had his right arm badly used up. It was skinned from the hand to the shoulder.

The accident created intense excitement in Centre Hall, and the first rumors were that some had been killed, and an anxious crowd awaited the conveyances bearing the injured to the town.

The men in falling had no opportunity to save themselves and dropped the entire distance striking joice, stone walls and broken timber in their downward course. With the fall they had it is remarkable that there were no fatalities, and that the men escaped with so few injuries seems miraculous.

A Horrible Accident.

One of the most horrible accidents ever recorded occurred a day or two ago in a saw mill near Belmont, Clinton county. Philip Evingham, an employe of the mill, fell across a circular saw and his body was severed just below the heart. Only thin sections of tissue held the body together. The saw was making over a thousand revolutions a minute.

Died in Illinois.

G. W. Woods died in Plainfield, Illinois, on May 9th, after a lingering illness from consumption. He was aged about twenty-nine years, and was the last surviving son of Henrietta C. and the late Dr. W. W. Woods, former residents of this section.

HAY FOR THE HOYS.

Have the Centre Hoys a Claim to Legacy of Millions?

A dispatch from Greensburg, Pa., says, an immense estate at Belfast, Ireland, estimated at from seven to ten millions of dollars, is to fall to the Hoy heirs, living principally in central and western Pennsylvania. James Hoy, one of five brothers, came to this country many years ago. He had two daughters. One married John Brisbin and the other James Grenawalt.

The four Hoy brothers remaining at Belfast engaged in the manufacture of fine linen and became immensely wealthy. The brothers never married, and the last died recently leaving an immense fortune.

Word was sent to the Brisbins and Daniel A. Brisbin went to Belfast. He reports that he has found the estate and 44,000 pounds in money in a bank. The Pennsylvania people, numbering about seventy-five, are the heirs, and think they are now certain of getting the wealth.

County Centennial.

The Executive Committee of the County Centennial, to be held July 25 and 26, has made successful headway in its plans, all on a magnificent scale, as to decorations, parades, music, fireworks, orators, the historical work, etc. The Chairmen of the respective Committees report satisfactory progress.

The Centennial Celebration will be commensurate to the greatness of our county and the wonderful progress it has made in the past hundred years. No county in the state has so interesting a history, nor has any produced more eminent men in civil and military life.

Bellefonte will spare no effort to make July 25 and 26, the grandest days of any county centennial celebration held in the state. Bellefonte has the reputation of never doing any thing by halves. Every true Centre countian will evince his county pride by lending the Centennial every encouragement.

The Centennial Executive Committee has fixed upon July 25 as Military Day, and the 26 as Civic Day.

Children's Day Exercises.

The Children's Day exercises held in the Lutheran church last Sunday evening, was witnessed by a large audience which was interesting from the first number on the program to the last. The church had been tastily decorated with flowers which were in plenty. The service was a special program for the occasion and consisted of singing by the Sunday school, recitations, dialogues, address by the pastor, and responsive readings. The children did exceptionally well in rendering their parts. The service was conducted by Supt. of Sunday school, E. M. Huyett.

Remodeling the Room

On Monday morning carpenters Foreman, Smith and Lucas started work remodeling the room in the foundry building to be occupied by the Irvin Bros. of Bellefonte as a hardware store. A platform has been built in front of the building, and its interior will be wainscoted and fitted with counters and shelves. Plate glass will be placed in the show windows and the general appearance greatly changed. The new firm expect to occupy the room as soon as possible, and in the course of a few weeks will open their place of business.

Work of Incendiaries.

The house and barn of John W. Beck, near Hannah station, in the Bald Eagle valley, was totally destroyed by fire, along with its entire contents, on Tuesday morning of last week. An insurance of $1,000 will partly cover the loss. The fire was the work of an incendiary, and the insurance companies are cancelling all policies in that section. An organized band of incendiaries are getting in their work, and property owners are panic stricken.

A Centre Hall Boy to Wed.

Invitations have been received in the town for the wedding of Rev. Robert Bruce Wolf to Miss Aimee Wakefield, on Tuesday, June 19th, in the Christ Lutheran church, at Eureka, Kansas. Rev. Wolf is one of Centre Hall's boys who has applied himself and stands high in his chosen profession. His many friends in this locality will learn with interest of the step he has taken.

Running a Business College.

Emory S. Ripka, son of A. C. Ripka, of Centre Hill, has become one of the proprietors of the Chambersburg Business College, the sale being concluded on Monday of last week. The new firm is Willier & Ripka. Emory is a graduate of the Lebanon Business College and will have charge of the shorthand department in the new concern.

He Replied in Kind.

There is a justice of the peace over in Bedford county named Heltzer. A young couple lately applied to a minister to get married, but not having a license the minister very kindly remarked, "I can't marry you; take your girl and go to Heltzer." Whereupon the young man bristled up and replied, "You go to hell yourself, sir!"

AN AGED PHYSICIAN DEAD.

Dr. Charles Smith, Formerly of Pennhall, Dies at His Home in Clinton Co.

Dr. Charles Smith, the well known physician, died in Porter township, Clinton county, on 6th. The Clinton Democrat says he was born August 26, 1814, which would make him over 85 years old. Dr. Smith was born in Black Hole valley, Lycoming county. After attending the Muncy school, he taught for one term. Being in ill health, he, on the advice of his physician, studied medicine. He began practicing his profession in 1837 in Upper Mahonoy, Northumberland county. Afterwards he was located for varying spaces of time in Potter township, Centre county, Pennhall and Freeburg. About 25 years ago he removed to Porter township, Clinton county, where he has resided since. He continued in active practice until 1889, having been engaged in his profession for more than sixty years. He became an extensive land owner, he at the time of his death possessing five farms and a 160 acre tract of timber land.

Dr. Smith when 21 years old married Miss Rebecca Breon. She proved a valuable helpmate and died in 1882. Of this union the following named children were born: Peter, of Centre Hill; Lavina, at home; John, of Lamar, and Charles H., of Howard.

Dr. Smith was a Democrat and a consistent member of the Lutheran church. He was highly respected.

Funeral left the house on Saturday morning, and the remains taken to Penuhall for interment.

An Old Land Mark Burned.

Wednesday morning of last week, the old Musser home at the Branch, three miles from Pine Grove Mills, owned and occupied by William Brouse and wife, was burned to the ground. This was one of the old land marks of that locality and has been in existence the past one hundred and thirty years. Mrs. Brouse was out in the garden and her husband was at work at the stable when the fire broke out. They at once called their neighbors to their assistance and did everything possible to arrest the progress of the flames. But in spite of their efforts the house and all its contents were totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at $2,500 with $1,450 insurance. The fire originated from a defective flue.

A Boalsburg Citizen Dead.

Isaac Woomer one of Boalsburg's well-known citizens died at his home in that place Sunday evening. Death was due to heart disease and stomach trouble combined. He was born in Union county 67 years ago and had spent most of his life at Boalsburg. Eight children, four sons and four daughters survive to mourn the loss of a kind and loving father. He was by trade a saddler. A member of the Reformed church he always took a great interest in church work. The funeral took place Tuesday morning, services conducted by Rev. A. A. Black.

In a Special Pullman.

County Chairman J. K. Johnston has been in receipt of many inquiries in regard to the transportation to Kansas City to attend the Democratic National Convention on July 4th. A special Pullman car can be secnred provided about forty persons wish to go. The fare from Bellefonte will be $38, which includes sleeping berth both ways, also lodging in the special car while at the convention. All who wish to go should notify Mr. Johnston at once, that the car can be ordered in time.

May Not Recover.

Wednesday afternoon John Etters, a well-known retired farmer, residing near Lemont, had a serious fall. He was up on the hay mow walking on a cross log when suddenly he missed his footing and was precipitated to the barn floor where he landed on a wagon. Four of his ribs were broken, his head cut and his left ear was almost severed from his head besides sustaining various bruises on different parts of the body. He is 68 years of age and physicians fear that he cannot recover.

To Celebrate the Fourth.

State College is making arrangements to celebrate the 4th of July, and the citizens propose to let the eagle scream his loudest. Along with State College the Undine fire company will have a big time at Hecla Park on that day with big attractions. These two points are the only ones in this section of the state to celebrate the Fourth.

How to Quench Thirst.

It is a mistake to suppose that cold drinks are necessary to relieve thirst. Very cold drinks as a rule increase the feverish condition of the mouth and stomach, and so create thirst. Experience shows it to be a fact that hot drinks relieve thirst and "cool off the body when it is in an abnormally heated condition better than ice cold drinks."

Where Rabbits are Plenty.

Fourteen hundred early cabbage plants were eaten in one night on the huckstering farm of Thomas Humphrey in Pike township, Clearfield county, by rabbits. They were full of promise for the early market and Mr. Humphrey places his loss at $100.

Church Appointments.

Rev. Rearick's appointments, Sunday June 17: Centrehall 10 a. m.; St. Johns, 2 p. m.: Georges valley 7 p. m.

Services in the Presbyterian church for next Sabbath: At Centre Hall, Sabbath school at 1:30 p. m., preaching at 2:30 p. m., C. E. at 6:30 p. m. Childrens' Day exercises at Spring Mills at 10 a. m.

Rev. Garrett, of Bellwood, Pa., will preach in the United Evangelical church at Centre Hall on Sunday evening next at 7:30 o'clock; at Tusseyville, at 10:30 in the morning, and at Egg Hill at 2:30 in the afternoon.

Horse Killed, Woman Badly Hurt.

Mrs. Elias Reamer, aged 40 years, of Hartleton, while trying to prevent her horse from running away on Monday was dragged on to the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad just as a fast passenger train came along. The horse was killed and Mrs. Reamer was so badly injured that she may not recover.

Internal Revenue Notice.

In order to accommodate applicants, and save them possible expense and trouble, Deputy Collector John F. Harter will specially attend at the following places to receive taxes and issue Special Tax Stamps:

Philipsburg—Continental Hotel, Friday, June 22, from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Bellefonte—Garman House, Saturday, June 23, from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Applicants are required to fill up, swear and sign their Forms 11 before presenting or forwarding.

Goods for Spring and Summer

We have added a large new line of the latest style Dress Goods, and can give a better assortment for selection than can be found elsewhere in the valley. We have our other lines just as complete, and our prices are always right.

Come and see.

H. F. Rossman,

SPRING MILLS.

BEAUTIFUF DRAPERIES.

We have a Drapery Department that has become famous throughout this section for its completeness and extensive variety of beautiful household hangings. Indeed few stores of the larger cities can surpass the wonderful display of rich looking, stylish draperies that we have gathered for our patrons. Most everything that helps to brighten and add cheerfulness to the home is represented in the assortment and prices that are extremely reasonable prevail.

We are showing quite a varied line of materials especially suited for coverings for window seats or boxes to use in the bedroom. Among them are

Fancy Silkolines at 7½c, 10c and 12½c.
Fancy Denims, 12½c, 15c and 17c a yard.
Fancy Cretounes, 12½c and 15c a yard.
Fancy Art Tickings, 19c and 25c a yard.
Fancy Cordelle Cloths, 25c a yd.
Delhi India Prints, 39c a yard.
Ruffled Swiss Curtains in Pretty Patterns and of a good length and width, special at 89c a pair.

GABLE & CO.,

ALTOONA, PA.

All Cards

Calling for Solar Baking Powder at my store will be redeemed at full value if brought in at once. The powder is excellent and it costs you nothing but returning the order card to me.

Custom-Made Suits

Sold from sample at very low margins. Suits can had in four days and must fit or no sale. Ask to see samples.

Commencing Monday, April 23, for one week, will sell Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Shoes at Cut Prices.

Over 400 pairs. Don't miss them.

G. H. LONG,

Spring Mills, - - Pa.

No Advance in Prices

—ON—

Chamber Suits AND Side Boards

AT BRACHBILL'S.

Come and see before they get away from you.

This season Go-Carts and Baby Carriages now ready for you at old time prices.

W. R. Brachbill,

BELLEFONTE, - - - - - - PA.

A few more of our beautiful 8 piece Golden Oak Chamber Suits, $17.00
Or 18 10 piece Suit with Spring and Mattress for, - - -$23.00

Come and See Them.

John Smith & Bro.,

SPRING MILLS.